EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY · OLD TIMERS ASSN.

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JUNE 1934

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 11 | JUNE, 1934 | NUMBER 6

The Writings of Lewis Carroll

Alice in Wonderland, Etc.

TO ADD even a word to the fame of Lewis Carroll would be more than an ordinary task. Wherever men and women meet, think and talk, the little book, "Alice in Wonderland," which gave the author his fame, is known, read, and quoted. Written for three young girls, the elder one in particular, this small book, containing little that is not quizzical and illogical, was as familiar to "Teddy" Roosevelt, the "Strenuous One," as was the multiplication table, and we have no hesitation in saying that he made greater use of it than he did of his "seven times nine are sixty-three." There is no situation, however complex, that cannot be related to some of the whimsical passages in the writings of this man who was a combination of clergyman, mathematician, poet, and teacher.

While Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" is his best known work, "Through a Looking Glass," "The Hunting of the Snark," and certain miscellaneous verses have been widely published and read. The stories contained in "Wonderland" had their beginning on July 4, 1862, when the Reverend Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (for that was Lewis Carroll's real name), a young teacher of mathematics in Christ Church College, Oxford, took the three little daughters of Dean Liddels for an afternoon excursion in a rowboat, with tea, muffins, and marmalade, as a picnic accompaniment. While resting in the shadow of a hayrick, Carroll began the series of stories told to the three little girls, grave Alice, the elder, the central figure about whom the stories were woven.

"All in the golden afternoon
Full leisurely we glide;
For both our oars, with little skill,
By little arms are plied,
While little hands make vain pretence
Our wanderings to guide.

"Ah, cruel Three! In such an hour,
Beneath such dreamy weather,
To beg a tale of breath too weak
To stir the tiniest feather!
Yet what can one poor voice avail
Against three tongues together!

"Imperious Prima flashes forth
Her edict 'to begin it':
In gentler tones Secunda hopes
'There will be nonsense in it!'
While Tertia interrupts the tale
Not *more* than once a minute.

"Anon, to sudden silence won,
In fancy they pursue
The dream-child moving through a land
Of wonders wild and new,
In friendly chat with bird or beast—
And half believe it true.

"And ever, as the story drained
The wells of fancy dry,
And faintly strove that weary one
To put the subject by,
'The rest next time—' 'It *is* next time!'
The happy voices cry.

"Thus grew the tale of Wonderland:
Thus slowly, one by one,
Its quaint events were hammered out—
And now the tale is done,
And home we steer, a merry crew,
Beneath the setting sun.

"Alice! A childish story take,
And, with a gentle hand,
Lay it where Childhood's dreams are twined
In Memory's mystic band,
Like pilgrim's wither'd wreath of flowers
Pluck'd in a far-off land."

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) was the son of Rev. Charles Dodgson, Vicar of Doresbury, Cheshire, England. Two encyclopedias differ as to the year of his birth, which can be assumed to have taken place in 1832. Two years ago the

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English speaking world celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of this gentle man's birth, and the original Alice, then nearing ninety, came from her country home in England to assist in the American birthday celebration. Lewis Carroll died in 1898 and his remains rest in a quiet little churchyard at Guilford, Surrey.

After four years at Rugby, Dodgson entered Christ Church College at Oxford, and in 1854 he graduated "a first class" man in mathematics, and in 1855 he was appointed mathematical lecturer at Christ Church. In 1860 he published his first work on higher mathematics, "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry," which was followed by "The Formulae of Plain Trigonometry" put out in 1861. In 1865 the little book of what has often been referred to in a loving way, as "sweetly, imbecile," appeared. The world first wondered who wrote these sublimely whimsical stories and verses, and when the clergyman-mathematician was charged with same, he entered an innocently indirect denial. Additional stories and verses, "Through a Looking Glass," "The Hunting of the Snark," "Sylvia and Bruno," and others of like character appeared as the years passed, while the real work of the mathematician found expression in four additional involved and lengthy treatises on mathematics.

A story is told of Queen Victoria's introduction to "Alice in Wonderland." The Queen read the little book and thereafter requested her chamberlain to address a word of appreciation and thanks to the author, coupled with the request that if he should write another book, she would appreciate being "favored with a copy," etc. In a few months, with a new treatise on higher mathematics off the press, Carroll sent the Queen an autographed copy. It is said that the elderly woman failed to see the joke, in fact was quite offended.

If one visits Christ Church College today, an elderly man, after showing you through the College library, will pause as he descends the broad stairs, stopping on the landing from which a view of the court can be seen. Through the window he will show you the apartment once occupied by the parents of Alice and her sisters, and likewise he will point out the bush behind which appeared to Alice the White Rabbit with pink eyes.

> "There was nothing so *very* remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so *very* much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, 'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!' (when she thought it over afterwards it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but, when the Rabbit actually *took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket,* and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.
>
> "In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.
>
> "The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down what seemed to be a very deep well.
>
> "Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her, and to wonder what was going to happen next. First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything: then she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves: here and there she saw maps and pictures hung upon pegs. She took down a jar from one of the shelves as she passed: it was labeled 'ORANGE MARMALADE' but to her great disappointment it was empty: she did not like to drop the jar, for fear of killing somebody underneath, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.
>
> "'Well!' thought Alice to herself. 'After such a fall as this, I shall think nothing of tumbling down-stairs! How brave they'll all think me at home! Why, I wouldn't say anything about it, even if I fell off the top of the house!' (Which was very likely true.)"

The rabbit story was only one of the many that the young clergyman told the three girls in the afternoons and long summer evenings that followed. There was "The Pool of Tears," "A Mad Tea Party," "The Mock Turtle's Story," "The Lobster Quadrille," "Who Stole the Tarts?" and others of like character. The capacity for the illogical expressed in Carroll's writings find high place in "A Mad Tea Party" where the March Hare, the Hatter and the Dormouse gave Alice a rather distraught hour.

> "There was a table set out under a tree in front of the house, and the March Hare and the Hatter were having tea at it: a Dormouse was sitting between them, fast asleep, and the other two were using it as a cushion, resting their elbows on it, and talking over its head. 'Very uncomfortable for the Dormouse,' thought Alice; 'only as it's asleep, I suppose it doesn't mind.'
>
> "The table was a large one, but the three were all crowded together at one corner of it. 'No room! No room!' they cried out when they

saw Alice coming. 'There's *plenty* of room!' said Alice indignantly, and she sat down in a large arm-chair at one end of the table.

" 'Have some wine,' the March Hare said in an encouraging tone.

"Alice looked all round the table, but there was nothing on it but tea. 'I don't see any wine,' she remarked.

" 'There isn't any,' said the March Hare.

" 'Then it wasn't very civil of you to offer it,' said Alice angrily.

" 'It wasn't very civil of you to sit down without being invited,' said the March Hare.

" 'I didn't know it was *your* table,' said Alice: 'it's laid for a great many more than three.'

" 'Your hair wants cutting,' said the Hatter. He had been looking at Alice for some time with great curiosity, and this was his first speech.

" 'You should learn not to make personal remarks,' Alice said with some severity: 'It's very rude.'

"The Hatter opened his eyes very wide on hearing this; but all he *said* was, 'Why is a raven like a writing-desk?'

" 'Come, we shall have some fun now!' thought Alice: 'I'm glad they've begun asking riddles—I believe I can guess that,' she added aloud.

" 'Do you mean that you think you can find out the answer to it?' said the March Hare.

" 'Exactly so,' said Alice.

" 'Then you should say what you mean,' the March Hare went on.

" 'I do,' Alice hastily replied; 'at least—at least I mean what I say—that's the same thing, you know.'

" 'Not the same thing a bit!' said the Hatter. 'Why, you might just as well say that "I see what I eat" is the same thing as "I eat what I see"!'

" 'You might just as well say,' added the March Hare, 'that "I like what I get" is the same thing as "I get what I like"!'

" 'You might just as well say,' added the Dormouse, which seemed to be talking in its sleep, 'that "I breathe when I sleep" is the same thing as "I sleep when I breathe"!'

" 'It *is* the same thing with you,' said the Hatter, and here the conversation dropped, and the party sat silent for a minute, while Alice thought over all she could remember about ravens and writing-desks, which wasn't much."

The Bellman of Lewis Carroll's creation, and his earnest but very theoretical crew that sailed out on that weird expedition, "The Hunting of the Snark," reminds one of the present economic, or perhaps we should more properly say "politically economic" situation.

"The Bellman himself they all praised to the skies—
Such a carriage, such ease and such grace!
Such solemnity, too! One could see he was wise,
The moment one looked in his face!

"He had bought a large map representing the sea,
Without the least vestige of land:
And the crew were much pleased when they found it to be
A map they could all understand.

" 'What's the good of Mercator's North Poles and Equators,
Tropics, Zones, and Meridian Lines?'
So the Bellman would cry: and the crew would reply
'They are merely conventional signs!'

" 'Other maps are such shapes, with their islands and capes!
But we've got our brave Captain to thank'
(So the crew would protest) 'that he's bought *us* the best—
A perfect and absolute blank!'

"This was charming, no doubt: but they shortly found out
That the Captain they trusted so well
Had only one notion for crossing the ocean,
And that was to tingle his bell.

"He was thoughtful and grave—but the orders he gave
Were enough to bewilder a crew.
When he cried 'Steer to starboard, but keep her head larboard!'
What on earth was the helmsman to do?

"Then the bowsprit got mixed with the rudder sometimes
A thing, as the Bellman remarked,
That frequently happens in tropical climes,
When a vessel is, so to speak, 'snarked.'

"But the principal failing occurred in the sailing,
And the Bellman, perplexed and distressed,
Said he *had* hoped, at least, when the wind blew due East,
That the ship would *not* travel due West!

"But the danger was past—they had landed at last,
With their boxes, portmanteaus, and bags:
Yet at first sight the crew were not pleased with the view
Which consisted of chasms and crags.

"The Bellman perceived that their spirits were low,
And repeated in musical tone
Some jokes he had kept for a season of woe—
But the crew would do nothing but groan.

"He served out some grog with a liberal hand,
And bade them sit down on the beach:
And they could not but own that their Captain looked grand,
As he stood and delivered his speech."

The tenderness of the great mathematician is revealed in the dedicatory verse first quoted. Carroll loved all childhood and it is said of him that when he journeyed from Oxford to London he carried a few puzzles in his pockets, so that if he scraped up an acquaintance with children enroute he could entertain them. Carroll's seriously minded books on mathematics are now out of print, and although nearly seventy years have passed since the first publication of "Alice's Adventures Underground," as the book was called for the first three years of its life, issue after issue has been printed and sold in many countries and in many languages, and as one of Carroll's many admirers said:

> "* * * this gay, roving dream story and its sequel have seeped into the folk-lore of the world. It has become as deeply rooted a part of that folk lore as the legend of Cinderella or any other tale first told back in the unfathomable past. Not Tiny Tim, nor Falstaff, nor Rip Van Winkle, nor any other character wrought in the English tongue seems now a more permanent part of that tongue's heritage than do the high-handed Humpty Dumpty, the wistful Mad Hatter, the somewhat arbitrary Queen of Hearts, the evasive Cheshire Cat and the gently pathetic White Knight."

Every home, whether it does or does not enjoy the company of childhood, should possess, and may I say, read not less than once a year, the little stories and verse of Lewis Carroll, and no copy is quite complete if it lacks the ridiculous and mirth compelling illustrations of Sir John Tenniel, originally produced in wood-cut form.

Run of the Mine

The Wage Contract

THE wage contract entered into on July 1, 1932, and which was extended on March 8, 1933, to expire on March 31, 1934, was again extended up to and including March 31, 1935, at a meeting held in Rock Springs, May 16 to 18, inclusive. The contract covering the mines of The Union Pacific Coal Company was executed by President McAuliffe, that for the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators Association by L. T. Dee, President, and L. W. Mitchell, Executive Secretary. President J. M. Ross, Vice-President George Lambert, and Secretary-Treasurer Virgil Wright executed both agreements for District 22, U. M. W. of A.

The revised agreement which has been in force since 12:01 A. M., April 1, carries all the changes ordered by Amendments One and Two of the N.R.A. Bituminous Coal Code, and no other changes were made.

The amendments referred to fixed the work period for all employes in and about the mines throughout the United States at seven hours per day and five days per week. A small number of men, including a portion of those who are employed in connection with power plants, will continue to work eight hours per day and five days per week.

The shortening of the work day one-seventh represents an increase in all day labor hourly rates of one-seventh, the men employed working and receiving the established day wage one additional day in seven. The pick mining rate was also increased ten cents, the loading rate eight cents, men loading with pit car loaders seven cents, and men operating cutting machines one cent per ton. The yardage rates were increased nine per cent. The tonnage increases approximated one-seventh, conforming to the increase in hourly rates paid to day workers.

Unlike the operators in the Southern and Southwestern producing districts, the coal operators in the Western states accepted the amendment to the Coal Code the moment it was announced, feeling it was their duty to go along with the government in every way, even though they felt that a smaller output and consequent less opportunity for work will result. Whatever the result, the amendment is now in effect to run to March 31, 1935, and the success obtained will be determined very largely by the measure of cheerful co-operation shown by the operators and mine workers. When coal costs get too high, consumers go to other fuels, and the fact that Wyoming mines lost 4.4 per cent in tonnage in 1933 compared with 1932, this during a time when the Eastern and Southern mines gained in output, should not be lost sight of.

Is the Coal Code Breaking Down?

THERE is a well defined feeling that the Bituminous Coal Code will be of but short life. Born in a period of most acrimonious controversy, the code has dragged along in a desultory way, suffering throughout its few months of life by lack of competent, conscientious management, those who had supported the theory of a code when it was in the making and the code itself after its promulgation on October 9, 1933, suffering very bitter dis-

illusionment when they learned that the Code Administrator not only had no information or recommendations to furnish the industry on March 26, 1934, but had repudiated the results shown by the work of the Administration's statisticians and the special engineers employed to gather the facts. In substance, every element of factual matter was set aside and disregarded and the doctrine of political expediency substituted therefor.

"Coal Age," March issue, under the caption, "Lynch Law in Washington" published the following biting but truthful editorial:

> "Under the terms of the bituminous code of fair competition, a conference was to have been held on January 5 to consider recommendations of NRA on hours and wages. The conference did not begin until March 26 and NRA had no recommendations to offer. After four days of desultory conversations and postponements, the conference reconvened on the afternoon of March 30, when three subdivisions of Division I proposed amendments to the code establishing the seven-hour day and higher hourly rates for the entire industry. The right of the subdivisions to suggest such changes, or any others, is unquestioned.
>
> "Up to this point, therefore, there can be no valid criticism of the procedure if the charity of silence covers the delay in calling the conference and the failure of NRA to discharge its duties under Article V of the code. With the introduction of the proposed amendments, however, the picture changed. Told in one breath that the meeting was not a public hearing and that the right of protest might be reserved, but in the next breath that silence would be construed as assent and that an order would be issued next day which it would be difficult to change after it had been made public, opponents could do nothing but stir the air with formal objections to the proposals and to the procedure.
>
> "Just why orderly processes of consideration and judgment should have been kicked out of the window is still a mystery. Just why the 'serious emergency,' cited but not stated in the order of March 31 making the resolution part of the code pending hearing, could not have been met by an interim extension of Schedule A of the original code, with or without the particular changes already agreed upon in the new Appalachian wage contract, is still unexplained. Judgment before trial does not comport with American traditions. The order of March 31 reflected no credit upon NRA and threatened a grievous disservice to what should be a co-operative effort in social progress."

The record shows unequivocally that however puissant General Johnson's Bituminous Coal Code administration may be when issuing orders, it has yielded to every threat made by dissenting operators to take the administration into the court. The statement of basic day inside wages set up under Schedule A as originally ordered, with changes resulting from Amendments One and Two, is set forth below:

District A	*Code Sept. 18, 1933, for 8 hours*	*Amendment April 1 for 7 hours*	*Modifications made April 22, 1934, for 7 hours*
Pennsylvania	$4.60	$5.00	
Ohio	4.60	5.00	
Lower Peninsula of Michigan	4.60	5.00	
Panhandle District of West Virginia	4.60	5.00	
District B			
Northern West Virginia	4.36	5.00	
District C			
Southern West Virginia	4.20	4.60	$4.24
Eastern Kentucky	4.20	4.60	4.24
Upper Potomac District of West Virginia	4.20	4.60	4.24
Maryland	4.20	4.60	4.24
Virginia	4.20	4.60	4.24
Northern Tennessee	4.20	4.60	4.24
District D			
Indiana	4.57½		
District E			
Illinois	5.00		
District F			
Iowa	4.70		
Wayne and Appanoose Counties of Iowa	4.56		
District G			
Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma	3.75	4.60	4.35
District H			
Western Kentucky	4.00	4.60	
District J			
Alabama	3.40	4.60	3.80
Georgia	3.40	4.60	3.80
Hamilton and Rhea Counties of Tennessee	3.40	4.60	3.80
District J-1			
Marion, Grundy, Sequatchie, White, Van Buren, Warren, and Bledsoe Counties of Tennessee	3.84	4.60	4.24

District K	Code Sept. 18, 1933, for 8 hours	Amendment April 1 for 7 hours	Modifications made April 22, 1934, for 7 hours
New Mexico	4.48	5.10	
Southern Colorado	4.44	5.10	
District L			
Northern Colorado	5.00	5.25	
District M			
Utah	5.44		
District N			
Southern Wyoming	5.42		
Northern Wyoming	5.42		
District O			
Montana	5.63		
District P			
Washington	5.40		
District Q			
North Dakota	4.00	4.50	
South Dakota	4.00	4.50	

The record shows that in the case of District C, General Johnson marched his troops up the hill on April 1, marching them down again on April 22, similar retreats taking place in Districts G, J and J-1. As a result of these recurring back-downs, grave injustice has been done the operators and workers in competing fields, and the frank statement that the industry has lost confidence in the administration of the Bituminous Coal Code as administered, is fully justified.

We have before us seven bound volumes of codes, each volume averaging about 700 pages, containing several hundred separate sets of regulations for the conduct of business, large and small, some of the industries, as for example, powder puff manufacturers, artificial flower and feather makers, porcelain breakfast furniture assembling, shoulder pad manufacturing, wood heel manufacturing, academic costume manufacturing, fur trapping contractors, cinders, ashes and scavenger trade, suggesting the wide-spread ramifications of the Washington bureaucrats who seemingly were obsessed with ideas of empire rather than efficiency.

The sickest industry that exists in the United States, that of bituminous coal, was singled out upon which to experiment with the seven-hour day, likewise it was restricted to 35 hours per week, this in the face of the fact that the overwhelming number of industries, important and unimportant, were allowed 40 hours per week. The New Dispensation can not altogether fail as long as the nation is allowed to have an adequate supply of powder puffs and punch boards, whose employes are permitted to work 40 hours per week in order that no famine may result.

The bituminous coal operators are also wondering why so much attention has been given the bituminous coal industry while the anthracite industry, whose way has for some years proven equally perilous, has been allowed to escape the protection of a code.

Mechanical Loading In Bituminous Mines, 1933

THE U. S. Bureau of Mines on May 5th issued a special bulletin covering the mechanical loading of coal in 1933, calling attention to the fact that despite the difficult conditions surrounding the industry over a greater portion of the year, the tonnage of bituminous coal produced by mechanized mining increased 5.6 per cent over the year preceding.

The Bureau further notes that during the first half of the year, declining prices and wage rates tended to discourage mechanization. In some cases machines were deliberately laid by in order to spread employment. Again, many coal companies, lacking capital to buy new equipment and repair parts, were even forced to defer repairs, letting certain of their machines lie idle. The higher levels of wages and prices brought about by the Coal Code, while favorable to mechanization, came too late in the year to have much effect on the purchase of new machines in 1933; however, an increased demand for machines and repair parts is now reported by loading machine manufacturers.

The figures submitted are subject to correction, which, when received, may slightly increase the tons loaded mechanically. We quote the following specific information from the bulletin referred to:

The tonnage of bituminous coal produced by mechanized mining in 1933 is summarized in Table I. The total of 37,820,000 tons relates only to operations underground. It does not include coal loaded by power shovels in strip pits, which amounted to approximately 19,600,000 tons in 1933. Neither does it include anthracite, 5,433,340 net tons of which were mined mechanically in 1932.

Of the total tonnage handled mechanically, 47.2 per cent was loaded by mobile loading machines, 2.6 per cent by scraper loaders, and 50.2 per cent by pit-car loaders and conveyors, including duckbills.

TABLE I.—TONNAGE OF BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCED BY MECHANIZED MINING IN 1933

	Net Tons	*Per Cent*
Loaded by machine:		
Mobile loading machines	17,865,000	87.1
Scraper loaders	990,000	4.8
Duckbills and other self-loading conveyors	1,656,000	8.1
Total loaded by machine	20,511,000	100.0
Handled by conveyors:		
Duckbills and other self-loading conveyors	1,656,000	8.7
Pit-car loaders	11,413,000	60.2
Other hand-loaded conveyors	5,896,000	31.1
Total handled by conveyors	18,965,000	100.0
Recapitulation, less duplications:		
Mobile loading machines	17,865,000	47.2
Scraper loaders	990,000	2.6
Pit-car loaders	11,413,000	30.2
Other conveyors, including duckbills	7,552,000	20.0
Grand total, mechanized mining	37,820,000	100.0

Increase or decrease by States.—The changes from 1932 to 1933 by States are shown in Table II. In all there are 20 States in which mechanical mining has passed the experimental stage and is now established commercially.

TABLE II.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TOTAL TONNAGE MECHANICALLY MINED, 1932 TO 1933

	1933	*1932*	*Increase or decrease*	
State	*Net Tons*	*Net tons*	*Net tons*	*Per Cent*
Illinois	17,122,000	15,360,000	+1,762,000	+11.5
Indiana	4,222,000	3,225,000	+997,000	+30.9
Pennsylvania	6,682,000	7,414,000	—732,000	— 9.9
Ohio	1,029,000	850,000	+179,000	+21.1
Wyoming	2,970,000	2,698,000	+272,000	+10.1
Utah	551,000	754,000	—203,000	—26.9
Montana	1,087,000	1,074,000	+13,000	+ 1.2
Kentucky	790,000	1,093,000	—303,000	—27.7
West Virginia and Virginia	1,165,000	1,172,000	—7,000	— .6
Alabama	1,389,000	1,237,000	+152,000	+12.3
Other States	813,000	940,000	—127,000	—13.5
Total	37,820,000	35,817,000	+2,003,000	+ 5.6

PER CENT OF TOTAL BITUMINOUS DEEP-MINED OUTPUT PRODUCED BY MECHANIZED MINING IN 1932 AND 1933

(Figures show proportion of the total production from underground mines that was loaded by machine or handled on pit-car loaders and other hand-loaded conveyors)

	Per cent of State total mined mechanically		
State	*In 1933*	*In 1932*	*Change (in points)*
Montana	80.8	76.3	+4.5
Wyoming	76.0	66.3	+9.7
Illinois	58.9	59.3	— .4
Indiana	51.9	48.0	+3.9
Utah	21.1	26.5	—5.4
Alabama	15.9	15.9	——
Pennsylvania	8.4	10.0	—1.6
Ohio	5.7	6.7	—1.0
West Virginia and Virginia	1.2	1.3	— .1
Kentucky	2.2	3.1	— .9
United States	12.3	12.6	— .3

The fairest test of the progress of mechanization is the percentage of the total deep-mined output of the State produced by mechanized mining. Judged by this standard, the fields of the Rocky Mountains and the Middle West lead in the proportion mechanized. First place in 1933 was attained by Montana, where 80.8 per cent of the deep-mined tonnage was won by mechanized mining, as against 76.3 per cent the year before. Next in rank came Wyoming with 76.0 per cent, Illinois with 58.9 per cent, Indiana with 51.9 per cent, and Utah with 21.1 per cent. Among the Eastern and Southern States, Alabama with 15.9 per cent was in the lead.

The Liquor Question In Another Form

THE liquor question is as yet an unsettled quantity. The Federal Government passed rather drastic regulatory laws coupled with high taxation, depending upon the several states and municipalities to enact policing regulations. Liquor by law was to succeed liquor without law, but that day has not yet arrived. As taxation increases, the incentive to bootleg grows. While in Cincinnati attending The American Mining Congress, we were attracted by a piece of police court reporting, which runs anything Charles Dickens wrote of the London slums of his day a close second. It is worth reproducing:

> She stood in the witness box of Police Court . . . frail, bent, old and sad. Her 70 years seemed to deserve better than this: To be in the Police Court against her culprit son.
>
> Her gnarled hands, folded, said: "We've worked so hard in all the years. We held this son and guarded him."
>
> Her patient eyes: "We've seen so much trouble. We've seen this son come up from his infancy to this. We have cried for this son."
>
> Her drooping shoulders: "We have carried our heavy load. This that we carry today is only another load . . . one of the many. We have carried so much."
>
> Her tired feet: "We have worked on thorns."
>
> "This is your son?" asked the prosecutor.
>
> "Yes, he's my son." . . . The man at the prisoner's bar stood ragged, frowsy, still dazed from having been drunk. She looked at him with pity, though she had come to prosecute him.
>
> He was already well along in his years . . . Gray hairs in the stubble of his beard. The prosecutor frowned on him, but she could look at him only gently . . . This was the infant she had carried.
>
> Yesterday he was the infant; it had been like a quick day . . . morning, noon and now the evening, and this . . . this unkempt, bleary, middle-aged man standing unsteadily before the court and the people, and she in her old age seeing this.
>
> Her head dropped . . . "He's my son."
>
> "And what is your complaint, madam?"
>
> She was reluctant to speak against her son . . . This was the infant she had carried.
>
> He had stolen her clothing . . . The garments she had on were threadbare enough . . . But he had stolen her clothing to sell it for drinks.
>
> She despised to tell this about him. It was as if she had been asked to strike him. To have to tell this before all the people! To hurt him before the judge!
>
> Her eyes were empty. There were no more tears after all the pain she had suffered on his account in all the years before, after all the weeping she had done. But this was the worst of all the pains . . . he doing this. Not that she minded the garments. She needed few enough of them in the world; but he doing this and bringing her to this in her old age.
>
> But this was the infant she carried.
>
> She looked at the judge . . . "Your honor, judge, please be kind with him."

Mother's Day is past, and to some degree the woman who appeared in the Cincinnati police court spoke vicariously for thousands of American mothers who are passing through quite the same tragic experience.

Our Youngest Piper

THERE must be something to conjure with in the good old Scottish name of Wallace. We have just learned that Harold Glenroy Wallace, son of Pipe Major W. H. Wallace, Winton, not only graduated from the Reliance High School on May 25 in the class of 1934 with tip-top grades, but in addition, as a result of superior conduct and scholarship, Glenroy was awarded the Wyoming State University scholarship.

It should be kept in mind that while Glenroy was keeping at the head of his class, he was perfecting himself in the art of playing the bagpipes, and is now not only a first class piper when playing with the Kilties, but has mastered a number of bagpipe solos.

The Good Old Hymns

THE article, "Hymns We Like to Hear," published in the May issue of The Employes' Magazine, prompted one of our friends to send us the poem set forth below, which he advises was clipped by him from a Montreal, Canada, paper twenty-five years ago, the author unknown.

There's lots o' music in 'em, the hymns of long ago;
An' when some gray-haired brother sings the ones
I used to know

I sorter want to take a hand—I think o' days gone by—
"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and cast a wistful eye."

There's lots o' music in 'em—those dear, sweet hymns of old,
With visions bright of lands of light and shining streets of gold:
And I hear 'em ringing—singing, where memory dreaming stands,
"From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands."

They seem to sing forever of holier, sweeter days,
When the lilies of the love of God bloomed white in all the ways:
And I want to hear their music from the old-time meetin' rise,
Till "I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies."

We hardly needed singin' books in them old days, we knew
The words, the tunes, of every one the dear old hymn book thru!
We had no blaring trumpets then, no organs built for show;
We only sang to praise the Lord, "from whom all blessings flow."

An' so I love the dear old hymns, and when my time shall come—
Before the light has left me and my singing lips are dumb—
If I can only hear 'em then I'll pass, without a sigh,
"To Canaan's fair and happy land, where my possessions lie."

Other Mule Stories

THE two mule stories herein related were contributed by one of our readers at Green River, a former employe of the Company, who writes that he read with interest the recent mule stories in late issues of our Magazine, which reminded him of these incidents which came under his own observation while engaged in our employ.

About a quarter of a century ago, when old Number One Mine was still working, the Company had two very old mules on the retired list, their pension consisting of being out in the sunshine all day long with the light duty of pulling the tool wagon of Bob Muir's chain gang between the shop at Number One and the job, wherever that happened to be, on alternate days. The grey mule was named "Whiskers," because he actually possessed those adornments; and the roan colored mule was called "Big Head," because he had such an enormous cranium that no other collar in the barn would ever go over his big proud head. It was my duty each morning, because I lived near the barn, to harness the mules in turn and take the wagon to the shop for the tools. This particular morning it was Big Head's turn to report, which they would faithfully do by standing quietly at the manger in the middle of the corral. As I was passing through the barn, Arthur Dixon, barn boss, said I would have to take Whiskers again this morning, as Big Head's collar was damaged and he had not had time to fix it, and none of the others would fit him. Quite casually I went to Whiskers to put the rope over his head to lead him to his barness in the barn, when he very indignantly jumped away from me and ran all over the corral with me after him. I had to give up the chase and go and tell Arthur he would have to help me to catch the highly offended Whiskers. It took both of us a long time to catch him because he knew it was not his turn. I always thought Big Head smiled. This was about the time the miners first organized in Rock Springs, and it may be he had caught the spirit. George Pickering thought it was a joke of the first magnitude.

Another instance indicates their unusual intelligence. This time it was Big Head. When Fred Shuler ran the gang he would load up the tools in the evening at twenty minutes to four, if we were anywhere around Numbers Seven, Eight, Nine or Ten. One day Fred quit and went back to his beloved Pennsylvania. Ben Roberts took up his duties and decided that fifteen minutes was enough time in which to get the tools to the shop and for me to get the wagon to the barn and unhitch the mule by four o'clock. Big Head wouldn't stand for it. (He too must have joined the Mules' Local.) On this occasion, as usual, we had him hitched to the hub of the wagon wheel with a half hitch, so that if he moved it would tighten up. About quitting time I noticed he was getting restless, and during that five minutes between 3:40 and 3:45 he broke those reins and left us to carry the tools to the shop. We never could understand how he knew the time so accurately. He must have figured out his own sun dial from his shadow.

His Favorite Story

Old Ben Franklin continues to be my monitor in finance. I never tire of the story of the day when, an awkward youth, he first walked down the streets of Philadelphia, a figure of fun in his country clothing, carrying a roll of bread under one arm. The story continues that a young woman standing in a doorway laughed at him. He got even in later years. He married the girl.—*William Southern, jr., in Independence Examiner.*

How About It, Doctor?

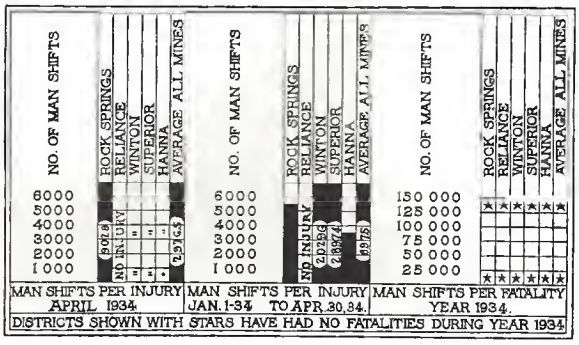
Patient—"Doc, you remember a couple years ago you cured my rheumatism and you told me to avoid dampness?"

Doctor—"Yes, that's right."

Patient—"Well, I've come back to ask you if I can take a bath."

» » » Make It Safe « « «

April Accident Graph



ONE lost-time injury, a serious one, resulting in a badly lacerated and fractured thumb, marred the safety record for April. However, there were 25 minor injuries reported; ten from Rock Springs, 4 from Reliance, 2 from Winton, 3 from Superior and 6 from Hanna, a total of 25 all of which could have been serious injuries.

Apparently, it is difficult for our underground workers to believe that a minor accident is a potentially serious injury—a "miss is as good as a mile" to most of them. This applies not only to the miner but to some of the supervisory force. This is surely a false belief as our records covering the past several years prove very conclusively that the mine reporting the greatest number of accidents has the largest number of lost-time and fatal injuries.

A reduction or elimination of accidents carries plenty of responsibility. This responsibility rests not only on the management of the mines, which has control of the mine equipment, the selection of the supervisory staff and the engineering methods used in operation; but each individual miner has a responsibility that he should have absolute control of and that is his individual actions, his clothing, his protective clothing such as protective shoes, hat, goggles and gloves and above all else his thoughts and desires on his job. In other words, each and every employe of this organization has a definite group of responsibilities toward himself, his family, his job and his community.

If each and every individual would become so enlightened and see that he has a definite responsibility in the daily scheme of things, then we would have the true essence of our safety program, and what a safety record it would be, not only at our work but at our play and at our homes.

It can be done, but it is not going to be done without work and it is only fitting that all of us should remember this quotation of a man long connected with safety work who said, "Our job is to find the means and methods of reducing or eliminating accidents by working with the material that exists—with human beings made and constituted as they are—and not as some one wishes that they might be."

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY MINES

APRIL, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4..	2,643	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	4,907	1	4,907
Rock Springs Outside	1,478	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	2,509	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	898	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	4,150	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	999	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	2,187	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	1,958	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	2,284	0	No Injury
Superior Outside ...	1,287	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	415	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	2,517	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	1,533	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1934

Place	*Manshifts*	*Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 2 (Discontinued) ...	128	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	9,711	2	4,856
Rock Springs No. 8..	18,218	4	4,555
Rock Springs Outside	5,693	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	9,426	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside ...	3,434	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	16,416	1	16,416
Winton Outside	3,880	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	8,135	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	7,170	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	8,675	1	8,675
Superior Outside ...	4,970	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	24	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 2.....	1,865	2	933
Hanna No. 4.....	10,615	2	5,308
Hanna Outside	5,980	1	5,980

(Please turn to page 250)

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE trend of the number of injuries during the month of April was in the right direction with only one serious injury compared to four in March and two for the month of April, 1933. This is encouraging and shows that increased effort along the lines of safety has been put forth. It pays to know how to do your job the safe way. How many of us take time to analyze our job? Apparently more men are doing it as our safety record is getting better, and safety records are not made without effort. Let us not only *know* how to do our work safely, *but do it safely all the time.*

Following are the standings for the year through the month of April. Looks pretty good—Let us work safely and make it look better.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine and Section*	*Manshifts*	*Lost Time Injuries*	*Manshifts Per Injury*
1	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1, Section 4	4,412	0	No Injury
2	Ernest Besso	Winton 1, Section 1	4,072	0	No Injury
3	Frank Slaughter	Winton 1, Section 2	4,066	0	No Injury
4	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs 8, Section 1	3,779	0	No Injury
5	John Reese	Reliance 1, Section 1	3,613	0	No Injury
6	James Zelenka	Reliance 1, Section 2	3,558	0	No Injury
7	J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Section 1	3,158	0	No Injury
8	J. L. Orr	Hanna 4, Section 2	2,431	0	No Injury
9	Roy Cummings	Hanna 4, Section 3	2,369	0	No Injury
10	W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Section 3	2,082	0	No Injury
11	Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Section 1	2,072	0	No Injury
12	Roy Huber	Superior B, Section 4	2,061	0	No Injury
13	James Reese	Rock Springs 4, Section 3	2,018	0	No Injury
14	Ben Caine	Superior E, Section 1	1,994	0	No Injury
15	Richard Arkle	Superior B, Section 2	1,920	0	No Injury
16	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8, Section 6	1,726	0	No Injury
17	Clyde Rock	Superior C, Section 5	1,694	0	No Injury
18	Thomas Robinson	Superior E, Section 3	1,691	0	No Injury
19	Austin Johnson	Superior C, Section 3	1,522	0	No Injury
20	James Whalen	Rock Springs 8, Section 5	1,520	0	No Injury
21	Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Section 2	1,472	0	No Injury
22	Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Section 4	1,385	0	No Injury
23	Paul Cox	Superior E, Section 6	1,277	0	No Injury
24	Tom Hall	Reliance 1, Section 3	1,253	0	No Injury
25	John Adams	Rock Springs 4, Section 4	1,096	0	No Injury
26	Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Section 4	1,002	0	No Injury
27	Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Section 6	996	0	No Injury
28	Adam Flockhart	Superior C, Section 1	866	0	No Injury
29	Clem Bird	Winton 1, Section 5	814	0	No Injury
30	Henry Bays	Superior E, Section 5	779	0	No Injury
31	Frank Stortz	Superior C, Section 2	707	0	No Injury
32	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8, Section 2	4,809	1	4,809
33	Ed Christensen	Rock Springs 4, Section 2	3,320	1	3,320
34	Thomas Overy	Rock Springs 4, Section 1	3,277	1	3,277
35	R. T. Wilson	Winton 1, Section 3	3,052	1	3,052
36	Dewey McMahon	Rock Springs 8, Section 3	4,864	2	2,432
37	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8, Section 4	1,520	1	1,520
38	Richard Haag	Superior E, Section 4	1,462	1	1,462
39	Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Section 4	2,657	2	1,329
40		Hanna 2, Section 1	1,865	2	933
41	Discontinued	Rock Springs 2,	128	0	No Injury
42	Discontinued	Superior D,	24	0	No Injury
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS		90,383	12	7,532
	TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933		67,395	14	4,814

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	District	Manshifts	Lost Time Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
1	Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	5,693	0	No Injury
2	Port Ward	Superior	4,970	0	No Injury
3	Richard Gibbs	Winton	3,880	0	No Injury
4	William Telck	Reliance	3,434	0	No Injury
5	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	5,980	1	5,980
	TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS		23,957	1	23,957

(Continued from page 248)

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANSHIFTS BY DISTRICTS

APRIL, 1934

Place	Manshifts	Injuries	Manshifts Per Injury
Rock Springs	9,028	1	9,028
Reliance	3,407	0	No Injury
Winton	5,149	0	No Injury
Superior	7,716	0	No Injury
Hanna	4,465	0	No Injury
All Districts	29,765	1	29,765
All Districts, 1933	22,110	2	11,055

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, 1934

Rock Springs	33,750	6	5,625
Reliance	12,860	0	No Injury
Winton	20,296	1	20,296
Superior	28,974	1	28,974
Hanna	18,460	5	3,692
All Districts	114,340	13	8,795
All Districts, 1933	88,975	15	5,932

April Injury

ANGUS HATT—*Repairman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section 3.* Severe laceration and fracture of right thumb. Period of disability—estimated 4 weeks.

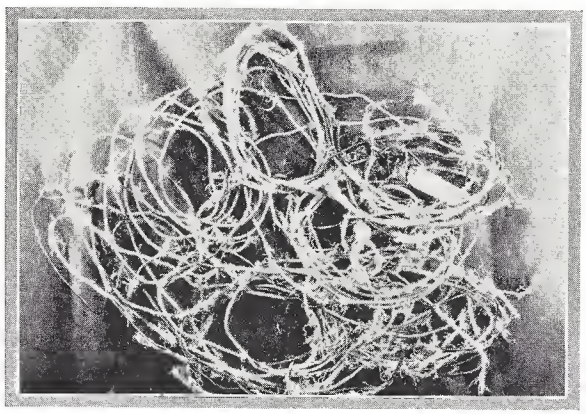
Angus was squatting alongside of a "Duckbill" adjusting the ratchet, while the unit was in operation. He lost his balance and in trying to keep from falling headlong into the ratchet mechanism he grasped the pan line with his left hand and the thumb of that hand was caught between the slide pan and rollers, lacerating and fracturing it so severely that for several days it appeared as though it would be necessary to amputate it at the second joint. Angus was wearing leather faced canvas gloves which no doubt kept the thumb from being entirely amputated at the time of the accident. He is to be commended for the practice of wearing gloves, but censured for working on machinery while it is in operation. It is better to have a unit lose a few minutes time than to cause yourself a month's lay-off and resulting pain of an injury. All repairmen should know that this accident was avoidable.

Again the Hazards of Kite Flying

The accompanying photograph shows some copper wire that was recently removed from a telephone line paralleling the 2,300 volt circuit at Superior.

We are calling attention to this fact for the simple reason that the wire had been attached to a kite and had it been a few feet higher in the air when it started downward, it no doubt would have fallen across the high voltage line and resulted in a fatality. This happened at Winton several years ago, but human beings are very forgetful and fail to instruct their youngsters about the known dan-

IT TAKES ONLY A FEW MINUTES TO GET TO THE HOSPITAL - BUT A LONG TIME TO COME BACK
RALPH MOSES
National Safety Council, Inc., Chicago
Printed in U.S.A.
5121



gers of kite flying around high tension lines. A safe kite flyer observes the following rules:

1. He never flies his kite near electric wires of any kind. Kites with metal parts are particularly dangerous if they fall across or come in contact with electric wires.
2. He never uses wire or twine that has wire in it for a kite string. Wet string is also a conductor of electricity and is equally dangerous.
3. He never runs across streets or highways while flying his kite.
4. He never attempts to climb poles or trees to knock down entangled kites.

These simple instructions should be given each child by his parents. It will go a long way towards preventing them from being injured or killed while playing with their kites.

Automobile Speed

Automobile drivers should know something of speed, but few of them do. Study these facts.

At 30 miles an hour you are going 44 feet per second—7 seconds to a city block.

At 15 miles an hour you are traveling 22 feet per second.

At 18 miles an hour, 26 feet per second.

At 20 miles, 30 feet per second.

At 25 miles, 38 feet per second.

If you see children playing in the street while you are traveling 25 miles an hour and blow your horn when within 100 feet of them THEY HAVE LESS THAN THREE SECONDS TO JUMP FOR THEIR LIVES unless you slow down.

Use your head—use you horn—use your brakes —and drive more sensibly.

First Aid Instructor—"What would you do if a man was pale, sweating profusely, unconscious, bleeding from the mouth, eyes and ears, and had a fractured skull and arms?"

Student—"I'd bury him."

FIRST AID FIELD DAY

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1934

PROGRAM

9:00 A. M.—All Men's (as well as Girl's and Boy's) First Aid Teams taking part in the contest should assemble in front of the *old red-brick* Mine Office, directly opposite the Freight House, promptly on the hour, form into line, Rock Springs Band in the lead, and parade to the Old Timers Building.

9:30 A. M.—Starting Contest in First Aid Work by Boy and Girl Scouts.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.—Lunch.

2:15 P. M.—Starting of Men's First Aid Contest.

6:30 P. M.—Banquet. No. 4 Community Hall. Boy and Girl Scout Teams.

All prizes will be awarded at the close of the Men's Contest.

Silver medals and accompanying citations will be presented to the seven Superior, Wyo., men; Certificates of Honor to the officials of Mine 4, Rock Springs; Mine 1, Winton; "B" Mine, Superior; etc.

Note: All teams participating must positively have their equipment and First Aid boxes at the Old Timers Building not later than 4 P. M., afternoon of Thursday, June 14, 1934. Identification tags must accompany the First Aid boxes, tags to be sent out by the Safety Engineer.

The Place of the Church in the World

A CLERGYMAN of our acquaintance recently said that the church could only be of service to the world "by being unlike the world"; in substance, the church, if it is to point the way to a better life, must be a vital, elemental part of that life. Doubtless the Reformation was a much-needed thing, but unfortunately it has led to a multiplicity of creeds, many of which, man-made, seem to more fully express the beliefs of the individual than the religion of Jesus Christ. The church, which is a sacramental body, a body which exists to be the medium of the Divine Spirit, cannot err. Where error exists, such lies with the human side of man, whether he be of the higher or lower rank of the clergy, a communicant, or merely a casual attendant.

For several decades, the old controversy between Fundamentalists and Modernists raged with bitter malignity, these theological bickerings alienating thousands who stood hesitatingly on the threshold of Christ's Church. This tragic disputation reached its highest point in the Tennessee controversy, which William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow, both die-hards, indulged in, to the death of the first mentioned disputant. More recently, certain of those who speak for the church have indulged in certain newer and even more bizarre activities, attempting to substitute a theory of Psychic Cult for the time hallowed teachings of Jesus Christ.

A writer once said of this situation:

> "There are among us a vast number of sensitive-minded people whose unbelief has reached such a level of disillusionment that all these modern attempts to bolster up religion by appeals to our love of sensation, leave them not only cold, but sickened and disgusted. One is thankful that sufficient simple-minded people still exist to keep the old traditions alive; but what one wants to feel, when one enters the temples of their fathers, is the solemn passing of the ages, the still sad music of humanity; not any new-fangled ethical chatter."

If the world could but understand that man's too frequent and distorted fulminations were man's alone and not sanctioned by the church, the way would be easier. John Henry Newman once expressed the opinion that Christianity represented a process of development, "moving altogether if it moved at all," and not bouncing up and down like a child's balloon. It might not be altogether wrong to class those who are continually inventing new theories of religion as "bouncers".

The Christian religion can best succeed by its preachers confining themselves to the tried and proven paths, along which millions and millions have traveled for nearly twenty centuries. There is an exquisite and poignant beauty in the Old and New Testaments, in the Psalms, and in the writings of the men whose faith and work made a place for a religion of love, and charity, and justice, in a harsh and bitter pagan world. The Right Reverend William Temple, Bishop of Manchester, England, said in 1924:

> "When we turn to find how the Apostles of the Lord described the purpose of the Church, we find that it exactly corresponds to the need of men so outlined. St. Paul sees the Christian Church as the perfect fellowship in which all the divisions among men have become negligible. The deepest division based upon religious history is negligible; there is neither Jew nor Gentile. The deepest division based on culture or education is negligible; there is neither Greek nor barbarian. The deepest division based on economic difference is negligible; there is neither bond nor free. Even the very division of sex has become spiritually negligible, and there is neither male nor female. What is there? There is 'one man in Christ Jesus.' Now if it be true, as I should maintain, that the best principle to take as our guide to the whole conception of personality is the principle of will or purpose, then it is true, quite literally and accurately true, that, if you have an assembly of persons all dominated by one will and one purpose, they are in a true sense one person. St. Paul sees the members of the Christian Church so possessed by the Spirit of Christ, and so dedicated to the fulfilment of His purpose that they are one person in Christ; and he looks forward to the time when all races and all individuals will have brought in their own contribution to that corporate personality; then, and then only, we shall see the measure of the stature of the fullness of the Christ, when we are all come to a full-grown man, the one man in Christ Jesus grown to the fullness of His stature."

What we really need in our churches of today is a return to simplicity, the birth of Our Lord at Christmas; His death on Good Friday; His Resurrection at Easter; and all the other days that were so much a part of the lives and the souls of our forbears. We frequently hear friends speak of the better attitude shown by the people of Great Britain and the Continent towards law and order. We like

to think that the fact that those countries are dotted with churches, many of which are centuries old, the majority surrounded by the graves of those who attempted at least, to follow the teachings of God the Father and His Son, Jesus Christ, is a factor in this situation. To us, it seems queer to pick up a British railway advertisement containing notice of reduced rates, not from say March 25 to May 10, but instead from Palm Sunday to Ascension Day; the Christmas holiday rates published for example, from the Fourth Sunday in Advent to Epiphany. This handling by a purely commercial organization that deals with believers and unbelievers, impartially and alike, merely serves to show that however we may be drifting today, there are some of the old landmarks left that yet have a living message to all humanity.

John Cowper Powys, in "The Religion of a Sceptic," some years ago, said:

> "'And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed . . .
>
> "'And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city.
>
> "'And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem . . .
>
> "'To be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child.
>
> "'And so it was that while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.
>
> "'And she brought forth her first-born son and wrapped him in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger . . .'
>
> "In the hour when these words shall be read, and shall produce no impression upon the mind that reads them except the emotion of faith or the emotion of denial, there will have been something lost, more precious than a king's ransom, from the secret sensitive-plate of the memory of mankind.
>
> "'Born of the Virgin Mary . . . on the third day he rose from the dead . . .'
>
> "It needs not the loyalty of the orthodox; it needs not the rationality of the unorthodox; for us to become aware, as we chance upon this, that in the dogmas of the simplest of the creeds there is a poetry that will survive the rise and fall of many nations; a poetry that belongs, by the mere fact of its having appeared in the world at all, to the hands that receive the child from the womb, to the heads that bow down over the filled-up grave."

Gold From the Sea

REAL romance attaches to the account given before the American Chemical Society of the means by which the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company is recovering bromine from sea water near Wilmington, N. C. Not the least alluring phase of it is the prediction by scientists of high standing that the old dream of taking gold from the ocean bids fair to be realized before very long. Just how near that time may be is not yet predictable; but of significant bearing upon it is the declaration that the problem presented is no more difficult now than was the problem of extracting bromine ten years ago.

The aggregate amount of gold in the sea is so great that the reputed wealth of King Midas pales into inconspicuousness by comparison. The existence of this fabulously rich store has been known for many years, but a different aspect is placed on its value if one assays a sample of the "ore," so to speak. The gold is so sparsely distributed that something like 13,020 tons of water would have to be treated to yield one troy ounce of the metal on a basis of 100 per cent extraction. That this could be done profitably appears ridiculous until we consider that the largest item of expense involved, namely, pumping, can now be charged to the recovery of bromine, as that industry is on a paying basis. However, for every ounce of gold obtained we should be adding 30,000 ounces of bromine to the world supply, and it requires no expert economist to deduce what would soon happen to the price of bromine. But it is possible that additional valuable constituents of the water could be reclaimed, and that their combined worth would be sufficient to defray the cost and leave a goodly part of the gold as profit. There is, for instance, about 1,000 times more silver than gold in the sea, and it is likely that this mineral could be extracted at relatively little additional cost.

Gold occurs in colloidal form in the ocean, but it is believed that its conversion into a state in which it would be readily recoverable would be a comparatively simple phase of the entire problem. In spite of the apparently long odds against its achievement, it would be an extremely foolish person who, aware of some of the miraculous feats of modern science, would ridicule the idea that some day man will wrench the sea's gold hoard from its grasp.

Meanwhile, it is perhaps just as well that Father Neptune clings to his treasure so tenaciously. If some one were suddenly to find means for profitably recovering it, the consequences to the world economic system might be startling. Imagine adding 1,500,000,000,000 ounces of gold to the existing supply! Yet this is the estimated content of the sea, as computed from the Physical Tables of the Smithsonian Institution.

—*From Compressed Air Magazine.*

Engineering Department

A Sketch — Mountain Building

Data collected by C. E. SWANN

ARTICLE NO. 6 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY

AT THE very outset it should be understood that mountains, like all forms of terrestrial relief, are not permanent structures, but are always wasting under the attack of atmospheric agencies, though not infrequently renewed by repetition of the same processes which originally caused them.

There are three different kinds of agencies to which mountains owe their origin and these are: igneous agencies, erosion, and movements of the earth's crust. No sharp line can be drawn between the different mountain forms produced by these three agencies, but for the sake of convenience and illustration we may distinguish the following types:

MOUNTAINS FORMED BY IGNEOUS AGENCIES.—These may be subdivided into two classes. In the first, the elevations have been produced by extrusion of material, and these are illustrated by volcanoes. Some of the loftiest peaks in the world, like those of the Andes (up to 23,000 feet) and Kenia (17,400) and Kilimanjaro (19,700) in Africa, are due to this cause. Many oceanic islands are really great volcanic mountains seated on the ocean bottom and rising, as in the case of Hawaii (30,000 feet), to tremendous heights above their base.

MOUNTAINS PRODUCED BY INTRUSION OF IGNEOUS MATERIAL are the second class and would be illustrated by laccoliths and also in part by necks and stocks of igneous material although in these cases the work of erosion has also, as a rule, played an important role in developing the mountain forms by cutting away the softer sedimentary material, and leaving the more resistant igneous masses exposed. The best examples of laccoliths are found in the region of the Rocky Mountains, especially in outlying districts not far from the ranges of the main chains. Thus the Henry Mountains in Utah, the West Elk Mountains in Colorado, and the Little Belt and Judith Mountains in Montana are mountain groups produced by laccolithic intrusions. In some cases, as in parts of Wyoming, there are domed hills of sedimentary beds, in which no igneous rock is visible. By analogy, we place these in this same class, in the belief that the cover has not yet been eroded. Igneuos intrusion has also helped in the development of many of the great ranges made by folding.

MOUNTAINS FORMED BY EROSION—It may happen in the general erosion of an uplifted area of country that some parts and places during the process of lowering are left projecting, and these may be of size, sufficient in relation to their surroundings, to be designated as mountains. Some of the buttes in the Western United States are examples of this. The Catskill Mountains in New York State have been generally referred to as a mountain group of this character, etched out by erosion from a plateau of uplifted sedimentary strata. Looking from its brink into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, one sees a great number of pointed remnants of erosion rising from the depths of the chasm. If they were removed from this stupendous gorge and placed on a plain many of them would form large mountains and the aspect which they present, as one looks upward at them from the bottom of the canyon, is that of a high and rugged mountain range. They are entrenched mountains.

MOUNTAINS FORMED BY MOVEMENTS OF THE CRUST.—The types of mountains which have been considered in the foregoing discussion, while of geologic interest and in some places forming groups or masses of considerable size, are relatively of small importance compared with the ranges produced by movements of the earth's shell. For it is especially by this agency that the great mountain ranges, which in so many places constitute the dominating features of relief of the earth's surface, have been made. According to the nature of the movement and its results, we may divide the ranges into two classes, a less important one in which they have been made chiefly or entirely, by dislocation, or faulting, and a more important one in which they have been produced by wrinkling, or folding of the earth's shell. In the former case the ranges are the exposed edges of great tilted blocks of the outer shell, and in allusion to this fact are sometimes called block mountains or, with respect to the structure which they generally show more or less perfectly are termed monoclinal mountains. In the second case, the structures made by folding are typically anticlines and synclines and they may be designated as folded, or anticlinal synclinal ranges. It is particularly in this way that the great ranges and the mountain systems which they comprise have been produced, and a full understanding of them, and of the manner in which various processes have worked together to make them, is of great importance in any geologic study.

The earthquake that destroyed Managua, Nicaragua, was just one of a series of accidents in nature's gigantic mountain building contract.

It was a minor accident in nature's program, but for humans it spread death and devastation.

The Rockies in North America, the Andes in South America, and the mountain chain that links

them across narrow Central America all are still "under construction", says Father F. W. Sohon, seismologist at Georgetown University.

Accidents on this construction job take the form of earthquakes. Recent earth shocks in New Zealand, Mexico and the United States were accidents of the same sort, he says.

Nature follows different building methods than human contractors. She pushes mountain ranges up from below instead of hoisting material to the top and adding it there. Generally, the pushing up process is smooth and continuous, but when the machinery jams, there is an earthquake.

This mountain building never ends, Father Sohon explains. As fast as the ranges rise, wind and weather wear them down. Then nature has to do some rebuilding. All along the Pacific shore from Alaska to Chili this process goes on.

The force of gravity on a mountain top and at sea level is the same. That means the weight of the rock mass of a continent balances the weight of the rock mass beneath the adjacent ocean.

Geologists hold that the rock masses beneath the sea and deep under the continents are basalt, heaviest rock known, they say. Lighter rocks, such as granite and sandstone, lie on top of the basalt foundations of the continents. Pressure on the basaltic rocks under both oceans and continents is equal, for the weight above is equal. The two masses are in balance.

But, as wind and weather wear down the mountain tops, the balance is upset, he points out. The mass of the continent becomes lighter than the mass under the ocean. The downward push of the undersea mass forces the deep basalt rocks to "flow" over beneath the continental mass, where the pressure is less. This pushes up the lighter rocks that form the mountains.

Sometimes friction develops in the pushing up process. The strain from below gradually accumulates against the resistance above. Then the resistance is overcome suddenly and there is a sharp shock that jars the whole vicinity. That is an earthquake.

If you live on a fairly substantial hill, there is little need to worry about it crumbling away from beneath you for a few million years yet, says Dr. Axel Born. He estimated that about 14 million years are required for a set of hills or mountains to be built up and then washed away.

Not only mountain ranges but whole continents were pictured by him as continually bobbing up and down, first above the sea, then below. Some regions were said to be continually on the move as geologists count time, completing a rise and fall every 50,000 years, while others do it every 400,000.

These periodic rises and falls constitute an accurate clock for computing the age of some parts of the earth, he explained. In the Ruhr region of Germany he said he has counted as much as 300 rises and falls. He added the mountain-building and continent rising cycles have no connection with each other and are due to different causes.

Article No. 7, Sketch covering "The Eocene Period of The Tertiary Age."

No. 2 Mine Hanna Abandoned

By T. H. BUTLER

THE closing of No. 2 Mine, Hanna, on April 20, 1934, removed the last of the early day operations in the Hanna district.

No. 2 Mine was opened in the spring of 1889, under the direction of Mr. L. R. Meyer, then Mine Superintendent of the Carbon mines, and Mr. Joseph Cox, Mine Foreman, supervised the work underground.

It continued in operation until May 1, 1891, at which time it was closed down on account of No. 1 Mine supplying all the needs of the Railroad and commercial trade. In February, 1895, it was reopened to provide railroad fuel for a short time owing to No. 1 Mine being closed temporarily on account of a mine fire. The reopening of the mine was under the supervision of Mr. E. S. Brooks, Mine Superintendent, and Mr. John Battle, Mine Foreman. In April, 1895, during the shut down period, the tipple at No. 1 Mine was burned down, making it necessary to build a temporary tipple to operate the mine until a permanent tipple was completed.

Work being resumed in No. 1 Mine the latter part of April, 1895, No. 2 Mine was again closed down and all material and track removed and the mine entrances sealed, the mine allowed to fill up with water.

In the spring of 1905 the dewatering of No. 2 Mine was commenced. Heavy steel was laid on slopes and entries, and 42-inch gauge cars with a capacity of 2½ tons were installed, and the mine again resumed operation under the direction of Mr. Brooks, with Mr. Alfred Dodds as Mine Foreman.

From the year 1905 until April 20, 1934, this mine has been continuously in operation, producing 6,256,157 tons of coal. During the period of heavy demand, it produced 2,200 tons daily.

June 9, 1922, the tipple, boiler house and old power house were completely destroyed by fire. A new tipple was put into operation November 13, 1922.

Picture of Hanna Number Two mine taken in the early '90's.

In opening this mine, it was operated under the room and pillar system, but, owing to the heavy pitch and the desirability of undercutting the coal, the system was changed during 1912 to the panel system, electric mining machines and drills were installed, and prior to that time electric locomotives had been placed in service. Permissible powder and electric cap lamps were put in service, as safety measures, because in the lower entries of this mine a great deal of explosive gas was given off and the coal was subject to spontaneous combustion.

During the operation of No. 2 Mine, the following Superintendents were in charge: Mr. L. R. Meyer, Mr. E. S. Brooks, Mr. Alexander Briggs, Mr. T. H. Butler, Mr. William Hartman, Mr. William Cowdrey and Mr. O. G. Sharrer. The first three named are now deceased. The following Foremen have been in charge of the mine: Mr. Joseph Cox, Mr. John Battle, Mr. James While, Mr. Alfred Dodds, Mr. Thomas Wakely, Mr. W. B. Rae, Mr. Charles Higgins, Mr. Edward Brooks, Mr. John Kinghorn, Mr. William Hughes, Mr. J. G. Crawford, Mr. Herbert Chadwick, and Mr. J. V. McClelland. Of these, Messrs. Cox, Battle, While, Dodds and Rae died several years ago.

The residents of Hanna, particularly those who grew up with the mine and the town, will regret the passing of this land mark.

Following the policy of The Union Pacific Coal Company when mines are shut down, twenty-five of the men displaced in this mine were transferred to No. 4 Mine, Hanna, and twenty-five men were transferred to other operations of the Company in the Rock Springs field.

The Lure of the West

THE Union Pacific Coal Company recently ordered four hundred new mine cars to replace worn out pit cars in the Winton mines, the contract awarded to the Watt Car and Wheel Company of Barnesville, Ohio.

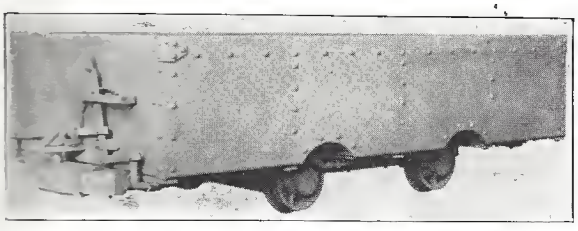
The first consignment of eight railroad cars, loaded with a total of one hundred eighteen mine cars, left Barnesville on the evening of May 5, arriving at Rock Springs at 10:45 P. M. May 9.

This railway movement, which in no sense could be classed as a rush movement, presents a fair example of the splendid service rendered by the railroads of today. These shipments were routed via the Baltimore & Ohio to Chicago, Chicago & Northwestern from Chicago to Omaha and Union Pacific from Omaha to Rock Springs, the total distance 1,730 miles, the average distance traveled per day 432 miles, or 18 miles per hour, without any time allowed for stops. There is always a certain measure of delay attached to transferring freight through large terminals such as Chicago and Council Bluffs, these, with other delays, absorbed in the figures set forth above.

An even more interesting thing relative to the movement of the first shipment of the mine cars is related by Mr. R. L. Watt, who was in attendance at the American Mining Congress meeting held in Cincinnati, May 7th to 11th, inclusive. Mr. Watt related that seven boys of the small manufacturing town of Barnesville, attracted by the lure of the yellow paint with which the mine cars were covered, and the fact that they were being shipped to Winton, Wyoming, decided to organize a gold mining expedition, making their way out to Wyoming by riding with the pit cars.

The romantically inclined boys had decided that the cars were built for hauling gold, hence the yellow coloring, and if gold was so plentiful, it was natural to conclude that Wyoming was the place to look for it. So the start was made. One boy, however, perhaps more conservative than his six companions, decided to withdraw from the enterprise at the last moment, the six Argonauts going forward with the mine cars.

The following morning, when the families of the boys found unoccupied beds, great was the alarm,



The "Gold" car that lured the Ohio boys westward.

and, after a great deal of telephoning and more personal inquiry, the young gentleman who decided to rest his fortunes with the state that has furnished so many Presidents, advised the distressed parents of the gold seeking enterprise, with the result that hasty telephone communication was established with the police at Newark, Ohio, 77 miles away, and the boys were taken out of their resting place in the mine cars and returned by automobiles and the National highway to their respective homes.

It does not require much imagination to understand how the name "Wyoming" with its "Yellowstone National Park," "Teton" mountain peaks, its "Jackson Hole," its "Snowy Range," and other alluring attractions, would appeal to six robust, healthy boys raised in a small Ohio town. As a matter of fact, nearly every virile young American has, at some time or another, heard the same call, which, however, when listened to, very frequently results in disappointment and disillusionment.

New Surgeons at Hanna and Superior

Dr. B. V. McDermott has been appointed Company Surgeon at Superior to succeed the late Dr. C. O. Larson. In Dr. McDermott's place at Hanna, Dr. R. M. Leake (of Laramie) will serve out the unexpired term. Dr. Leake has had a successful practice at Laramie the past 17 years and was held in high esteem by its residents.

The Canadian Legion

AN EVENT of more than passing interest occurred at the Congregational Church Social Hall in Rock Springs on Thursday evening, May 17, the occasion being the presentation of flags of the United States and Canada to the recently formed Canadian Legion Post No. 53 of the British Empire Service League. The meeting was attended by their ladies and several invited guests, which included representatives of The American Legion and its Auxiliary, the Women's Relief Corps, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Auxiliary. The hall was appropriately decorated with colors and flags of both countries. Immediately in front of the Legion members was a small "Union Jack" which had been carried by Corporal Edgar Orme of the First Battalion of The Sherwood Foresters throughout Corporal Orme's entire period of service, including a stay in a German prison camp. This little flag is laid on the altar during all Post meetings and is counted their most prized possession.

After the singing of "America" by the entire assembly and invocation by Rev. Herald C. Swezy, the impressive ceremony of presenting the flags took place. The presentation on behalf of The Union Pacific Coal Company was made by Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, its President, in a speech admirably fitting the occasion, and the flags were accepted for the Legion by Commander John Walker, who had served with the Canadian Engineer Corps. The complete text of Mr. McAuliffe's speech appears below:

"It has been my fortune to have lived under four flags. I was born under the British flag at a time when my father wore the uniform of Her Majesty, the Queen of England. Coming to Canada, I lived as a child under the flag of that splendid country, Canada—our sister state, with whom we as a nation have enjoyed the most cordial relations since 1812, a period of 122 years. Since becoming a citizen of the United States, I lived (of my own free will) in Mexico, our neighboring country to the south, for one year.

"British born, and as a child having learned in a Canadian first or second grade school to recite:

'Hurrah! Hurrah! for Canada
Her woods and valleys green,'

it affords me, a citizen of the United States, marked pleasure to present to Rock Springs Post No. 53, Canadian Legion, both the American and Canadian Colors. In committing these two flags to your care, I recall words once used by Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, a great pioneer churchman whom the west at one time knew well, and now gone to his reward. Bishop Tuttle in confirming a class of boys and girls during the World War, when you of this post were in uniform, lifted the edge of his country's flag to his lips, saying, "Girls live to honor this flag, boys die for it if need be." I would rather recall these words than listen to some of the pacifist twaddle that the press is filled with today.

"May I tell you of one of the most stirring incidents brought to my attention during the early months of 1915, when we were writing notes to the Kaiser, undecided as to just where we stood. Walking south on Michigan Boulevard in Chicago, I heard the skirl of bagpipes in front of me, arriving in time to hear a Canadian recruiting sergeant start his spiel, our government having given Canada permission to recruit Canadians on our side of the line. Of course, with only a few Canadians in need of persuasion, the recruits were almost wholly Americans. I cannot well repeat just what McDougal said, but it was something like this:

'A sheriff in an Arizona town heard that seven bandits were shooting up the bank, having killed three or four citizens. The sheriff grabbed up his gun and throwing the saddle on his horse, rode after the bandits, overtaking them about two miles up the trail. Other citizens mounted and followed, but when they reached the spot, they found six bandits dead by the roadside, the sheriff shot and dying, the seventh bandit having escaped. In his hurry, the sheriff failed to bring extra cartridges, so he was not fully prepared. There was one bandit too many.

'If you go out to that little town in Arizona and visit the graveyard, you will find the sheriff's grave, and on his tombstone you will read, "Here lies a brave man, he done his damnedest; Angels can do no

The flags of two countries that have lived in amity for 122 years.

more." Now, we are doing are damnedest —we want your help; will you come with us?'

Three or four young fellows jumped into the truck, and as it rolled up the street for a new location, the pipes shrilled out their note of defiance and the new recruits were on, not 'the high road or the low road,' but on their way to war.

"You will recall that the Archduke of Austria was assassinated by a lunatic on June 28, 1914. On July 31, Germany had delivered an ultimatum to Russia and France, and on August 4, Great Britain declared war on Germany after that country had tramped through little Luxemburg and attacked courageous Belgium. On August 18, the Canadian Parliament was called together to create an army to assist in the Mother Country's defense.

"I recall seeing a cartoon published in the New York Times, perhaps at this time. On the chalk cliffs of England, an old and grizzled lion was calling across the sea to his cubs.

'So when it struck, the fateful hour. and
Britain called her sons.
To stand to arms and hold the gate against
the crashing guns.
They heard the call across the world: by
rail and ship they came.
To fight and die for their father's flag. and
the pride of the English name.

'From bungalow and cutchery. from port
and dock they sped.
From cattle-ranch and station. from mine
and engine-shed;
From all the Continents they flocked. a
mixed and various crew,
Sized up together on parade. and shared
the ration stew;
And Tompkins Sahib of Bangalore met
Senor Jones of Rio,
And both were taught their drill by Sergeant Johnson from Ohio.'

"It was then that Canada heard and answered the call. By October, 30,000 Canadian troops were in England, with 20,000 more under drill in Canada. Canada's population in 1914 approximated 7,250,000, of these 595,441 entered the war, about one in three of war age. The Canadians fought where fighting was to be done, Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Arras, Cambrai, Mons. They took Passchendaele on the Ypres Salient, and 52,000 men were killed in action, 10,000 dying from other causes. One Canadian Regiment, the "Princess Patricia's Light Infantry", known as the "Princess Pat's," won immortal fame. This regiment, commanded by the grandson of a former French-Canadian rebel, saw the most bitter service of the whole war. At one time but sixteen of the original command were in condition for service, the remainder dead or wounded.

"The most coveted military honor in the world is the 'Victoria Cross.' During the whole four-year war period, Britain awarded but 571 Victoria Crosses. Of this number, Canadian soldiers won 64. The Victoria Cross is not given to men who indulge in sensational activities, such as crossing the Atlantic by air or submarine. It is only awarded to men who have shown sublime and incomparable courage. Too often, alas, it is awarded posthumously.

"In addition to the 64 Victoria Crosses, Canadian soldiers received 708 Distinguished Service Order medals, 2,872 Military Crosses, 1,926 Distinguished Conduct medals, and 12,314 Military Medals. In addition to the honors listed. many foreign honors and decorations were awarded to Canadians. Of the 64 Victoria Crosses Canada received, 30 of these were won in the last 100 days of the conflict.

"I must not forget to mention that most loved of all Canadian soldiers, Colonel John McCrae. whose poem "Flanders Fields" first appeared in Punch on December 8, 1915.

'In Flanders field the poppies blow,
Between the crosses row on row.'

"No other short verse became so well known in so brief a time. It was quoted on every platform where men were urged to adventure their lives. It contains words that grip the soul:

'We are the dead,' 'Between the crosses,'
'Felt dawn and sunset glow,' 'Loved and
were loved.'

"McCrae was writing a 'Textbook of Pathology' in July, 1914. By autumn, he was in France and on January 27, 1918, he was dead. Soldier. man of medicine, poet; McCrae's memory will linger long in the heart of all Canadians.

"It is a great privilege you have given me tonight. that of presenting to you the flag of the United States, the country where you have elected to live, and the flag of that splendid country, the Dominion of Canada, under which you courageously fought in a glorious cause. I know that you will honor and revere both flags. and I hope you will follow the old British tradition of asking some Christian clergyman to bless your flags, for a flag once blessed and thereafter held high must command both love and respect."

After the presentation and unfurling of the flags, the aims and purposes of the Canadian Legion were explained by Adjutant George Mitchell, who served as a sergeant in the British Expeditionary Force. A number of vocal and instrumental selections were then rendered, largely of a patriotic nature, and reminiscent of the War. All numbers were well presented and well received. Special mention might

be made of the novelty musical number by Billy Smith and troupe.

Mrs. Charles Outsen, in her usual happy manner, gave a series of readings, which included The Hon. D. G. Thomas' Saga of Bitter Creek (which apparently was not as pure and gentle as Denis A. McCarthy's "River Suir that runs so pure, to Carrick, from Clonmel.") She also described the important part taken by Woman in the divine scheme of life, and affairs of State. Matters long a mystery, such as to why "Doggie's nose is always cold" and why a man always stands with his back to the fire, were explained.

The complete program follows:

America ..... Assembly
Invocation ..... Rev. Herald C. Swezy
Purpose of Meeting ..... Adjutant George Mitchell
Presentation of Flags ..... Eugene McAuliffe
(Assisted by George B. Pryde)
Acceptance of Flags ..... Canadian Legion
Musical Novelty Number .. Billy Smith and troupe
Vocal Solo ..... Jack McLeod
Scotch Dance ..... Alice Sampson
Violin Solo ..... Miss Cora Ward
Readings ..... Mrs. Charles Outsen
Bugle Call, "Call to the Colors" .....
..... Comrade John Retford
Remarks by Visitors
"Star Spangled Banner" ..... Assembly
Benediction ..... Rev. Herald C. Swezy

Following the musical and literary parts of the program, impromptu talks were made by Drs. Chambers and Sanders, Mr. G. B. Pryde, Mr. I. N. Bayless, Rev. Herald C. Swezy, representatives of The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliaries, and other guests. Expressions of admiration for the record of the Canadian Army during the War, praise for the aims and purposes of the Canadian Legion and offers of assistance to the Rock Springs Post in its undertakings were given.

Not the least enjoyable part of the meeting were the excellent refreshments served by the wives of Legion members.

The sight of the two flags standing side by side recalled most vividly the friendly relationship enjoyed with our sister state which marks our northern boundary, the Dominion of Canada, with which, as Mr. McAuliffe stated, the United States has been at peace for almost a century and a quarter.

Not to admire Canada is not to know her, a condition which existed for many years except for those who lived near the International line or whose business or profession required them to visit and live among our friendly neighbors. During a previous war in which Canadian soldiers participated, and with which perhaps the majority of people of this Country were not sympathetic, Mr. Clement Scott composed a poem entitled "Sister Canada" which was recited by that famous actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter, at a benefit for Canadian soldiers in London, England. It may not be out of place to quote the last stanza here:

Loyalist Canada, let me twine
Joyful laurel with mournful yew;
Did you not head the colonial line?
Fight for the Queen and the Empire too?
Bravo, Canada! loved at home,
England's proud of your bone and back;
Wherever we march in the days to come
Canada carries the Union Jack!
England, America, Canada free!
We are the union—one in three!

Happily, with the easier means of communication and transportation, mingling of interests in trade and pleasure, and soldiers of both countries fighting side by side in the World War, the old strangeness has disappeared. Only a few years ago, a Governor of Minnesota. in dedicating an International park, made use of these words:

"International boundaries no longer separate peoples. They mark the limits of the authority of governments, to be sure. So far as that part of North America which lies this side of the Rio Grande is concerned. I believe we can say that it consists of two countries but one people. It has two nations, but one language; two flags, but one ideal of government.

"Together these countries can prove to the world that friendship is more effectual than opposition, that co-operation is more potent than contention, in advancing national interests and promoting the people's welfare."

The thoughts expressed above, were in full keeping with the spirit of the most felicitous occasion we were privileged to witness.

The full membership roll of Rock Springs Post No. 53, Canadian Legion, Branch of British Empire Service League, is set forth below:

Private Mathew Strannigan, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Corporal Septimas Reay, Durham Light Infantry.
Sergeant John Graham, Lovat Scouts.
Sergeant George Mitchell, Royal Field Artillery.
Sapper John Walker, Canadian Engineers.
Piper Alexander Davidson, Kings Own Scottish Borderers.
Guardsman George Ward, Coldstream Guards.
Private Charles McCartney, 31st Canadian Battalion.
Private Edward Walsh, 8th Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Private David Paton, Canadian Army Medical Corps.
Private William Lowe, 31st Albertas, Canada.
Driver A. E. Hornsby, Royal Field Artillery.
Private Thomas Charles Hearn, 9th Battalion South Lancashire Regiment.
Private Joe Godber, 88th Canadian Battalion.
Private Richard Orme, 2nd Battalion, Notts and Derby.
Seaman Douglas Harris, Clyde Division, Royal

Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Guardsman John Brown, Coldstream Guards.
Corporal Edgar Orme, 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters.
Private Harry Dooley, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Private Aaron Deneley, Canadian Infantry.
Bugler John Retford, 1st Volunteer Battalion, Manchester Rifles.
Private Charles Jones, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Lance.
Private George H. Blackledge, Canadian Infantry.
Private George Osselton, 1st West Yorkshires.
Sergeant James McGregor, 2nd Scottish Horse.

Of the 25 members of Post No. 53, twenty-four served in the World War. Guardsman George Ward of the Coldstream Guards having served in the Boer War. Private George Osselton of the 1st West Yorkshires served in both the Boer and World War. Corporal Edgar Orme of the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters was the member previously referred to as having carried the small British flag throughout the World War.

Playing the Bagpipes

LESTER ALLEN, in a recent issue of the Boston "Post," writes an entertaining story of what it requires to be a good bagpipe player—mainly a good set of lungs—and the tale is reprinted in this number, feeling it would be appropriate and of deep interest to the many players of the pipes in this vicinity.

American youths had better stick to their saxophones and cornets if they are in the mood for home-made music, because, take the word of America's first, foremost and only professional bagpipe maker, and also of this reporter, a truly great piper has to be equipped with a braw set of lungs capable of blowing all the grass off the front lawn at a single puff, and must have descended from several generations of mighty-lunged forebears.

LUNGS IMPORTANT

John Adamson, of 15 Everett street, Jamaica Plain, who follows the ancient pursuit of bagpipe-making as a means of livelihood, had a lot to say yesterday in a forthright Scottish manner and pleasant burring tones about just what it takes to make a great piper. There are four requirements—a good, sweet-toned set of pipes, and lungs, lungs, lungs.

As an expert in the art of making bagpipes, he is without a peer in this country for he has the field to himself, with the exception of one or two nostalgic Scots who tinker as amateurs with the pipes. The bagpipe, Mr. Adamson states, is more than a mere instrument. It is part and parcel of the glorious history of Scotland from Robert Bruce down to the trooping of the colors at Holyrood palace.

Musicians who play the sliphorn, the cackling cornet or the booming tuba, can jolly well retire in confusion before the dexterity of the bagpiper. It requires everything but a first-class engineer's license merely to operate a bagpipe, not to mention the courage needed to face the neighbors after a practice session which, to the unappreciative American ear, sounds somewhat like the sudden demise of a person in terrible agony. That's the practice sound of the pipes, however.

"The playing of a pibroch on a fine set of pipes is a thing to warm the heart," said Mr. Adamson. "It sets the pulse beating. I will admit that practising on the pipes is a wee bit on the side of noisy. That's why we have the practice chanter reeds. They don't make the noise that the pipes do. The practice chanter reed just plays the tune softlike, without the tones from the four drones—two tenor and two bass. A man can practise playing this way and never be heard outside his own home. But the war pipes, lad, take a mighty set of lungs and put out a mighty tune."

A practical demonstration, the rudimentary beginning of bagpipe playing, was given to this reporter by Mr. Adamson. It is all very confusing—like trying to write a letter home to the folks, pare a peck of potatoes and pick out a Yankee Doodle on a flute at one and the same time. The elbow under which the leathern bag is held has to be flapped with a steady pressure to keep a blast of air going through the four drones, which give out a steady, sustained note. It is a full time job for an ordinary set of lungs to force air enough through one of the droning pipes, never mind keeping the other three drones and the chanter reed supplied with wind.

The chanter reed, on which the tune is played flutewise, is tuned to treble A in the key of C. The tenor drones are tuned to an octave below the A on the chanter reed and the bass drones are tuned to an octave lower than the tenors. The effect of these tones coming from five pipes at once is disconcerting.

This reporter blew until veins stood out on his forehead like muscles on the biceps of Primo Carnera. Nothing happened except a feeble chirp from one or the other of the pipes. The bag, however, was blown full of air as tight as a regulation football. That gives an idea of how much lung power is needed.

Mr. Adamson began making bagpipes in earnest in 1930, but for 50 years off and on he had been experimenting with the pipes trying to sweeten them up a bit and add a few Yankee improvements in the way of decoration and tone. The greatest bagpipe maker of them all was Peter Henderson, of Glasgow, now dead. Adamson says he could turn out a set of war pipes on which a piper could blow a pibroch that would bring Highlanders down from the hills armed to the teeth.

The Irish pipes are not as advanced as the Scottish pipes, he asserts, "Going back as far as possible," he said, "there were no pipes either in Scotland or Ireland such as are being used now. The earliest information is that a chanter, which must have been similar to the pipe chanter of today, was

played alone. The players are said to have strapped their jaws to relieve the strain on their cheeks in the blowing of it.

Next comes the idea of some inventive mind to attach a sheepskin bag to the chanter, with the addition of a blowpipe. Following that some clan piper added a stick or rod to the bag, and to this was attached something that denoted the clan or family to which the piper was attached. Time rolled on and another genius bored a hole in the stick, and thus it became a drone. Later on another drone was added.

"Up to this point the Scotch and Irish war pipes were the same. But the Irish lost interest and their pipes became a kind of bellows with a flute style chanter. They were not so loud as the war pipes, but a scale of two and one-half octaves could be played. When the Irish took up war pipes again in recent time, they resumed with the two drone bagpipes where they had left off, while the Scottish now have four drones and a chanter pipe."

Bagpipes are expensive instruments. A good set of pipes costs $100 or more, according to the decorations on them. Bagpipes are made for sturdy folk, too, with robust lung power. If a lass or a lad learns to play the pipes, they will never want for breath to blow their porridge. In fact, they will have some breath to spare, says Mr. Adamson.

Just to show how rare Mr. Adamson's occupation is, he was the only bagpipe maker to be found who could repair a set of pipes owned by George Roberts, of Poultney, Vt., who appealed to Superintendent Martin H. King of the Boston police for aid in locating a bagpipe repairer.

And Superintendent King had to call on Sandy MacFarlane, Scottish stage and radio entertainer, to locate Mr. Adamson.

"Do you enjoy playing the pipes," Mr. Adamson was asked.

"I don't play," he said. "I haven't the time or the wind for it. Four of my children play, and one of my lads will be a great piper. But I'm too busy making pipes to put in any time playing them."

The Sinn Family

The group of five children herewith presented is the major portion of the family of Young C. Sinn, an employe in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, since August, 1926. Mr. Sinn was born in Korea on December 18, 1896, graduated from the Claremont, California, High School and finished his education with two years at Pomona, Calif., College.

Neither Mr. Sinn nor his wife are musically inclined, so he informed our paragrapher, but the five youngsters pictured in the cut took to music like the proverbial duck did to water. Sarah, the oldest daughter (15), received piano instructions from a local teacher, as did Nora (12) on the violin, then these two passed on to the remaining children such knowledge as they had gained in the

THE SINN FAMILY

Left to right: Sarah, Nora, Sadie, Nellie, Harry.

realms of music with the result that the quintette is now a finished product, having made many public appearances and their efforts received with acclaim. Sadie (10), third from the left, is equally at home when performing on the cello or piano; Nellie (8), fourth from left, plays artistically either piano or violin, being accomplished too in tap and acrobatic dancing, while Harry (5) sings, manipulates the drums, as well as the xylophone. There are two smaller children in this talented family, and when these are capable of being instructed in music, no doubt they too will become adept in the art.

Mr. Sinn owns his own home on Dewar Drive in this City, and is looked up to by the community as a model citizen.

Dedication of New Stadium, Rock Springs

The new High School stadium at Rock Springs, which was pictured in our April issue, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, May 6, with an attendance of some two thousand people.

The program opened with a parade headed by the flag drill team of the Junior High School, accompanied by local school students, members of American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Drum Corps, the Ahepas, etc., music for the event being furnished by the Rock Springs band of The Union Pacific Coal Company, James Sartoris, leader.

Following the parade, the flag pole, erected by The American Legion, was dedicated in keeping with its ritual and the flag presented by Past Commander Ray Sells to Messrs. Norton Lee and E. M. Thompson, Trustee and Superintendent of Schools, respectively.

The Junior High girls gave a flag drill and the athletes put on an exhibition of track events which thrilled the big audience.

That Vacant Chair

Bachelor Girl—What do you miss most now that you're married and settled down?

Wife—My husband.

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Old Timers Reunion, June 16, 1934

MUCH printed matter has been distributed in the past few weeks with an idea toward stimulating the attendance of Old Timers and their wives at the forthcoming Tenth Annual Reunion of their Association. The Old Timers and their life partners have always on previous occasions turned out *nearly* one hundred per cent, but, on this, the Tenth Annual Reunion, it was felt something extra should be done to make the attendance approximate a little more closely the 100 per cent. It should be "*a bumper house*" and that means every seat occupied. In theatrical parlance, the initials S. R. O. mean "Standing Room Only." We cannot use *these letters* but it is within the bounds of possibility to fill the chairs, and, upon a tenth birthday or anniversary, the usual thing is to make something special of the event.

This year we have 635 members in the Old Timers ranks and we confidently look for some 800 to 850 people to be seated in the great banquet hall. and. the question arises. will the church ladies serving this huge repast be busy? Well. in the opinion of the writer. "I'll say they will." Of course, it will be realized that many of these 635 are single men: again many others of that number have been in past years bereft of their life mate. hence, their coming to the banquet unaccompanied. The Custodian of the Old Timers building usually keeps several dozen extra folding chairs and some extra tables in the basement (under the stage) so that in case of an extraordinarily large crowd this additional "banquet hall furniture" may be readily pressed into service.

THE SPORT CONTESTS

The hand-bills announcing the tug-of-war, Bocce Balli, soft ball games, pitching horseshoes, foot races, etc., for the men, and the potato race, short sprint dashes, ball throwing, nail driving and other events for the ladies, were posted upon the bulletin boards in the various districts, and, judging from the number of people engaged in closely scanning their contents to ascertain the prizes or awards offered, it seemed each reader was making up his or her mind under just what particular heading his or her contribution would be entered into. At any rate, the proposed contestants in each district may be seen disporting themselves along the highways, upon vacant corner lots, etc., some clad in overalls, some in shorts, or, in the words of the ancient nursery rhyme, "some in rags, some in bags and some in velvet gowns." The bleachers will be slightly changed in location this year to enable those seated therein to witness the games, races and contests without unduly straining the neck-cords.

MUSIC

The customary Band Concert will as usual be one of the leading events of the afternoon—in fact, it always draws a big crowd; and the McAuliffe Kilties will too take part therein, so that lovers of these particular forms of music may have their appetites satiated.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

The talent from each mining district who generously place their services at the disposal of the Committee has some fine offerings on its program, and one is guaranteed several thrills during the course of the evening in listening to or watching the different numbers.

YOU'RE SURE COMING

Of course, you have already written your Rock Springs friends or relatives of your avowed intention to be at this year's celebration and the spare bedroom will nicely take care of your temporary needs. etc.. and, if this little detail has not been given your attention, look up that postal card at once and take care of the matter.

THE BANQUET AND THE SPEAKER

This comes on schedule at twelve noon sharp, and the speaker is that well-known personality, Hon. T. S. Hogan, Presidential member of the Bituminous Coal Labor Board, Division V, N.R.A., a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Hogan's territory under the Division named embraces the Mountain-Pacific States in which coal operations exist. He is a forceful, eloquent talker and is right at home on coal problems and we feel certain his hearers will be not only thrilled but delighted after listening to his impressive and interesting talk.

Gold Button to Richard Gibbs

Richard Gibbs, Master Mechanic at Winton, will be the sole representative at the Old Timers' Tenth Annual Reunion to receive a forty-year Gold Button at the hands of Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, our President.

Mr. Gibbs was born at Almy, Wyoming, April 11, 1883. The family consists of his wife (Agnes) and seven children, five sons and two daughters.

His first employment was at the Scofield, Utah, mine on July 2, 1894, and he has been in the service continuously since that date, as shown below:

Scofield, Utah.....1894—1895
Almy, Wyo.....1895—1900

Spring Valley, Wyo.....1900—1905
Cumberland, Wyo.....1905—1910
Superior, Wyo.....1910—1916
Cumberland, Wyo.....1916—1918
Reliance, Wyo.....1918—1932
Winton, Wyo.....1932 to date

James Genetti and Matthew Morrow, Sr., Retired

James Genetti, who entered the employ of the Company at Rock Springs in 1891, was granted a pension May 1. Matthew Morrow, who was hired at Almy in 1888 and since worked at Cumberland and Superior, was also placed on the retired list effective the same date. Illness due to age infirmities has kept these men at their homes for several months past.

LATCHKEY FIEND

Mrs. Meyers—What is your husband's average income?

Mrs. Beyers—Oh, about one a. m.

MR. AND MRS. MATT MORRISON

In scouting through our archives recently, a snapshot of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Morrison was found. Matt was first employed at Rock Springs in September, 1889, as a miner, under Foreman Edward Evans. His card record develops he has been away from the fold upon several occasions, but his name appears in our roster as having had 31 years' service.

Mr. and Mrs. John Yedinak and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Timko

Mr. John Yedinak and wife (left) and son-in-law, Mike Timko and wife (right).

Mr. John Yedinak was born in Jugoslavia December 24, 1866, and is a married man with four daughters and five sons. Mr. Yedinak was first engaged as miner in No. 10, Rock Springs, and has also seen service in Mines 2, 4 and 8 here. Due to illness, he was retired on a pension in 1929. He owns his own home at 434 M Street, and still takes a keen interest in Coal Company affairs, never missing one of the Reunions.

Mr. Mike Timko, Old Timer, whose first employment was in the mines at Rock Springs in August, 1899, under Foreman Joe Soulsby, was born at Streator, Illinois, on June 22, 1885, and is a married man with two daughters. Several years since he returned to Virden, Illinois, and was employed by the C. W. & F. Coal Company, but he liked conditions in Wyoming and came back here to live, starting work in Mine No. 4.

New York Recognizes Bocce Bal

THE many contestants in the Bocce Balli games at the Old Timers' yearly Reunion will be gratified to learn that space is being arranged in some of the parks in New York City upon which courts will be laid out so enthusiasts may enjoy this fine outdoor sport, as the following clipping from a late New York paper relates:

"In the Italian quarters of New York, wherever there is a vacant lot or two, one may find ardent followers of bocce. Now, thanks to Mayor LaGuardia, players of bocce are to have courts laid out for them in Thomas Jefferson Park, First Avenue and 111th Street.

Bocce is a game very similar to bowls. In Italy it is recognized by the National Olympic Association of that country. It is particularly popular among older people. Shepherds on the mountains and fishermen on the strand alike play bocce.

Two people can play, or four—or as many as eight. A small "guide" ball, or "pallino," is thrown ahead. Then hard wooden balls, usually loaded with lead to give uniform weight and gravity, are bowled after it by the contestants, the balls being painted or numbered for identification.

The object is to get as near as possible to the "pallino." Any smooth, level piece of ground will do, but if players want a regular court the size is roughly 62 by 18 feet. This space is enclosed by a low wooden border.

Play starts from a mark selected by the thrower, who has the privilege of the small ball. Who this thrower shall be is decided at the start of the game by the toss of a coin or by the Italian finger game of "morra."

The bocce game begins with the winner of the toss taking the "pallino" and his proportion of balls. Twelve points constitute a game, and the balls must be thrown underhand, with the palm of the hand either up or down. By expert bowlers, twists and swerves are put on the ball, the twists causing the pellet to stick in displacing an opponent's ball, and the swerves outwitting treacheries in the sward."

Obituary Notices

Mrs. Charles Hopp

The sympathy of the community is extended to Charles Hopp, one of our Old Timers, in the loss by death of his estimable wife on April 25 following a brief illness. Mrs. Hopp was born in Sweden in 1870 and she wedded Mr. Hopp in Nebraska some forty odd years ago. Mr. Hopp has not been in the employ of the Company since 1923, but always has displayed an active interest in matters akin to the welfare of its employes. She left to mourn her loss several brothers and sisters residing in Washington. The body was taken to Kearney, Nebraska, for interment.

Mrs. August Gras

The wife of August Gras who is employed in Mine No. 8, Rock Springs, and a member of the Old Timers Association passed away at her home on May 1. She leaves besides her husband five sons to mourn her taking away. The funeral was held from the home of Harry James, one of her sons, services at L. D. S. Church, Saturday, May 5.

Richard Lewis, Sr.

Richard Lewis, Sr., of 109 Logan Street, City, employed as a conveyorman in Mine No. 8, expired about 8 a. m., May 14, while at work at his place in 5 Entry. Lewis and his "buddy" were shoveling coal onto the conveyor when suddenly Lewis threw down his shovel and sat against the rib, never regaining consciousness. There appeared to be no evidence of an accident and it looked clearly to be a case of heart failure.

Mr. Lewis was born in England and early became a naturalized citizen in the land of his adoption. His first connection with the Coal Company was in 1886 at Rock Springs. His wife predeceased him several years. To mourn his taking are two sons (Richard Jr. and John R. of this city), one daughter (Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Denver), one brother (Ben, Assistant Foreman Mine No. 8) and two sisters.

Funeral was held on May 17, with services at Odd Fellows Hall, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

George Benson (Miller)

George Benson (Miller) aged 69, died at Los Angeles on May 11. He was born at Stenneymoor, England, on July 28, 1864. His first entrance into Union Pacific employment circles was as a miner at Carbon in 1893. After remaining in that district for a period of years, we next find him transferred to Spring Valley, thence to Cumberland, Rock Springs and back to Cumberland, putting in some forty years, his last service was as Outside Foreman at Cumberland. Due to illness, he was retired on pension May 1, 1927. His widow, two sons and one daughter survive him. The funeral was held at Rock Springs on May 16, interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

Extraordinary Service Records

James Moon, dean of members of the Old Timers' Association, this year attains 60 years connection with The Union Pacific Coal Company. His service dates from the year 1874 at Almy, Wyoming. Mr. Moon was born at Bath, England, January 17, 1854, and recently passed his 80th birthday. He is strong and rugged and looks good for many more years.

Among those with fifty or more years of service, shown on opposite page, are:

1.	Charles Morgan	50
2.	James Moon	60
3.	T. H. Butler	53
4.	T. S. Taliaferro, Jr.	51
5.	Peter Boam, Sr.	57
6.	W. K. Lee	52
7.	William Bean, Sr.	53
8.	Lao Chee	54
9.	Joseph Dyett	51
10.	Robert Muir	54
11.	Thomas LeMarr	53
12.	Patrick Russell	55

The twelve men herein mentioned have a total Union Pacific employment representing 643 years. We doubt if this record can be equalled.

Judge, severely to prisoner: "Now, tell me, why did you steal that purse?"

Prisoner: "Yer, honor, I won't deceive you. I was not feeling well, and I thought the change might do me good."

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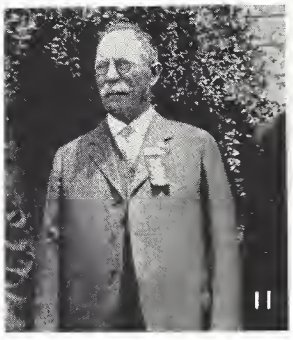
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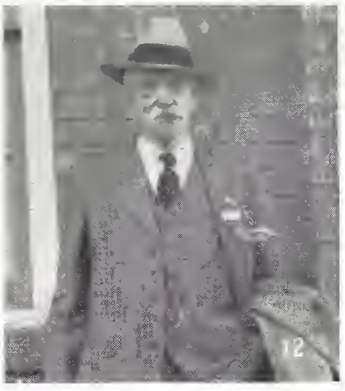
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(See opposite page)

The Union Pacific Coal Company a Real Democracy

ON DECEMBER 31, 1933, a canvass of our 1,736 mine employes developed same to be divided between thirty-six different races or nationalities, native-born Americans, including 27 colored employes, totaling 819, or more than 47 per cent of the total. Among the various nationalities represented by but one person, we have Australia, China, Holland, Korea, Montenegro, and Norway, the list of employes by nationalities following:

Americans	792
American-Negroes	27
Australians	1
Austrians	158
Belgians	5
Bulgarians	4
Canadians	4
Carniolans (Kreiners)	13
Chinese	1
Croatians	39
Dalmatians	16
Danish	5
English	104
Finlanders	79
French	6
Germans	17
Greeks	66
Hollander	1
Hungarians	13
Irish	11
Italians	110
Japanese	20
Korean	1
Mexicans	7
Montenegrin	1
Norwegian	1
Polish	11
Rumanians	4
Russians	12
Scotsmen	48
Serbians	11
Slovanians	87
Spaniards	7
Swedish	15
Tyrolese	27
Welshmen	12
TOTAL	1,736

Do your work—not just your work and no more, but a little more for the lavishing's sake; that little more which is worth all the rest. And if you suffer as you must, and if you doubt as you must, do your work. Put your heart into it and the sky will clear. Then out of your very doubt and suffering, will be born the supreme joy of life.

—*Dean Briggs.*

High School Graduates

Governor Leslie A. Miller delivered the Commencement address to the 39 graduates of the Superior High School on the evening of May 31. This is the largest class that has graduated from the Superior School.

Preceding the exercises, a banquet was served in the Community Club House by the Home Economics girls, the Governor being the Guest of Honor.

The High School at Rock Springs on May 24 graduated 140 boys and girls.

Cheyenne High School students to the number of 212 will receive diplomas on June 7.

These are all record breakers.

A Novel Wedding Announcement

Early in 1868, the Cheyenne "Leader" chronicled a wedding as below:

"On the east half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 22, Township 21 North, Range 11 East, in an open sleigh and under open and unclouded canopy by the Rev. J. F. Mason, James B., only son of John Cox of Colorado, and Ellen C., eldest daughter of Major O. Harrington of Nebraska."

The Medical and Dental Professions are the butt of the jokester now-a-days. For years, the Irish were the victims, then the Hebrew and the Scotsman, the reign of the latter outlasting all others in your writer's opinion.

Doctor: "The best thing that you can do is give up the weed, wine and women."

Patient: "What's the next best thing?"

"And did he have the dentist take an X-ray of his wife's jaw?"

"He tried to, but all they could get was a moving picture."

"I want to insert a notice of the birth of my twins."

"Will you repeat that, sir?"

"Not if I can help it."

Patient: "Oh, doctor, I am suffering so much I want to die."

Doctor: "You did perfectly right to call me."

Surgeon—Why do you insist on taking only a local anesthetic?

Patient—Because I believe in patronizing home products.

THE PULLMAN LANGUAGE

Dentist: "Which tooth is it that hurts you, Sam?"

Pullman Porter: "Lower five, sah."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Choice Recipes

CHICKEN WITH DUMPLINGS

For a real old-time favorite few things can compare with chicken stew with dumplings—any kind of dumplings. This recipe makes plain ones, the kind practically every one likes.

1 fowl
1½ cups flour
2 tsp. baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1 egg

Put cleaned fowl into stew pan and barely cover it with water. Simmer until tender. When done, remove from broth and cook dumplings. To prepare dumplings: Sift dry ingredients together. Beat egg slightly and add it to the milk. Combine the liquid and dry ingredients and mix lightly. Drop by spoonfuls on boiling broth. Cover closely for five minutes, then uncover and cook until done. Arrange around fowl on hot platter. Garnish with parsley.

PLUM PIE

Pit plums and if the skins are very tough, remove them. Cut in halves and add from ¾ to 1 cup sugar, a grain or so of salt and a teaspoonful of butter to each pint of fruit. Sprinkle the lower crust with about 2 tablespoons flour, add fruit and then put on the top crust. Bake for 10 minutes in a hot oven 400 degrees F., then reduce the temperature to 350 degrees F. and finish baking. Total time 45 minutes.

GREEN TOMATO PIE

3 cups sliced green tomatoes (enough to fill pie)
1 cup sugar
6 tablespoons lemon juice
6 tablespoons flour
4 teaspoons grated lemon rind
¼ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons butter

Arrange sliced tomatoes in lower crust. The pie should be rounding filled and although it is not covered with an upper crust, strips of crust add much to its appearance. Mix flour and sugar and sprinkle about two or three tablespoons of this mixture over the bottom of the lower crust before adding the tomatoes. Add the remainder of this mixture between layers of tomatoes and over the top before sprinkling lemon juice, the grated rind and butter over the top of the tomatoes.

GRAPE MERINGUE PIE

Plain Pie crust
Meringue:
2 egg whites
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
¼ teaspoon of vanilla

Filling:
4 cups blue grapes, making 3 cups skins and 1 cup pulp
2 eggs (yolks)
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
Dash of ground cloves

Separate grape skins from pulp. Place pulp in top of double boiler and steam 20 minutes; then press through coarse sieve. Separate eggs; add unbeaten yolks with sifted dry ingredients to pulp and skins and mix well. Line pie plate with crust and turn in grape mixture. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 10 minutes. then reduce heat to 350 deg. F. and finish baking. Total time about 45 minutes. Cover with meringue and brown in slow oven for 20 minutes.

BAKED HAMBURG LAYER

1½ pounds chopped raw beef
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sugar
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup very finely minced onion
2 to 3 cups mashed potato
Butter or savory fat

Mix together the beef, onion, salt, pepper, and sugar, and pack half of this into a medium size pan, making a layer one-half inch thick. Cover with the potato, then with the remaining beef. Dot with the savory fat, place in a hot oven, 375 degrees to 400 degrees F., and bake for 40 minutes.

FRIED TONGUE SLICES

Cold cooked tongue
Prepared mustared
1 egg
Fine cracker crumbs
¼ cup milk or water
Frying fat

Slice the tongue one-eighth of an inch thick and trim the slices so they will fit together as bread fits for sandwiches. Spread half the slices with prepared mustard and press them together in pairs. Chill. Dip in an egg slightly beaten and diluted with one-fourth cup of milk or water, then dip in fine cracker crumbs, and fry quicky in deep fat heated to 375 degrees F., or until a cube of bread fries golden in 40 seconds. Drain on crumpled paper towels.

PLAIN WHITE COOKIES

An inexpensive cookie to have around so the kiddies may indulge without mother worrying. One cup sugar, 1 egg, ½ cup sour milk, ½ cup butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 3 cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream butter and sugar, add egg, then sifted dry ingredients and finally the sour milk in which the soda has been dissolved. Roll out thin, cut into cookie shapes and sprinkle

the top of each cookie with granulated sugar. Bake in a moderate oven.

SHRIMP CANAPES

Flake shrimp into fine pieces and blend with tartar sauce. Spread on rounds of toasted bread and garnish with sliced stuffed olives.

Household Aids and Hints

Fat in which doughnuts or similar foods have been fried can be cleared by stretching cloth across the top of a jar and pouring the warm melted fat through it.

HONEY AND LEMON JUICE MAKE SAFE COUGH SYRUP

Late winter coughs may be eased by a home mixture of honey and lemon juice, often found more effective than more complicated medicine.

Butter in hot milk, taken before retiring, will ease the throat and give a pleasantly drowsy feeling.

A WOODEN SPOON

The large wooden spoon for use in acid cookery, preserves, etc., is an indispensable article in the kitchen and should be placed immediately on every bride's list.

SLICING BACON

To have the best success with slicing bacon, place the rind down and do not cut through it. Slice the number of pieces you desire and then cut them free from the rind, keeping close to it to avoid waste.

COLD WATER FIRST

We see it done in the ice cream store, yet we always forget to wet the spoon with cold water before serving ice cream at home. The ice cream can be placed in the sherbets in no time at all if the spoon is wet each time before thrusting it into the box.

CREEPING ROCKERS

It is very annoying when your pet rocking chair takes a slow trip across the room every time you rock in it. Glue strips of felt or velvet on the underneath side of the rockers, let dry thoroughly and then try it. Your travels have ceased.

SLIGHTLY SCORCHED

If you have scorched an article lightly, lay a wet piece of cloth over the scorched spot and iron over the wet cloth. Do this again and again until the scorched spot is entirely gone. This method will rarely fail.

WHEN STACKING THE DISHES

While piling the dishes together preparatory to washing, let each greasy dish pass under the hot water spigot for a second and remove the worst. Then the dishes will be easily washed and the water changed less often.

A four-pound fish should make six or seven portions.

Chopped pimentos add color and flavor to the jellied meat loaf.

A tiny pinch of salt will greatly improve the home-made fruit drink.

Buttermilk makes better biscuits, cornbread and muffins than sweet milk.

Add two tablespoons chopped red or green pepper to corn pudding and note the improvement.

Let potatoes stand for a while in cold water before paring and see how nice and white they will be.

Onion salt is invaluable to give that delicate onion flavor to a vegetable salad without biting down on an actual piece of onion.

FRIED HOMINY

Pack the cooked hominy into a greased bread pan, cool and cover. Next day cut into thin slices, dredge with flour and saute slowly in butter until crisp. Serve maple syrup or molasses with it.

HARDWOOD FLOORS ARE INJURED BY OILY CLEANERS

Hardwood floors must have proper care if they are to look their best.

Oil or oily substances should not be used on waxed floors, because they soften the wax and eventually injure the floors. A soft brush or mop will perform the ordinary cleaning, while a rag dipped in turpentine will give them extra luster. Turpentine should not be used near a flame.

MODERN METHODS

A paper binding tape is on the market now to be used to bind together the upper and lower crust of the berry pie and prevent streams of juice from escaping between the folds. Try it if you have trouble in this direction.

CROSS-STITCHING

So many folks are making samplers these days that it might be well to bring to mind the tweezers when it comes to removing the canvas from the cross-stitching. They are far more effective than scissors or fingers.

MUSTARD STAINS

Mustard stains are sometimes stubborn to get out of table linen. However, they can be banished if the article is boiled in water in which is dissolved one teaspoon of washing soda to each quart of water. Boil until every trace of stain is gone and then rinse the article thoroughly.

THE BRIDGE PARTY

If you are desirous of returning obligations and yet want to make your party as inexpensive as possible, a big economy can be practiced by making your own bridge prizes. A homemade layer cake, a pound of homemade candy and a cookie jar filled with homemade cookies will please anyone. This will be a novelty and you will not have to expend a lot of money—it will just be your effort.

A BRIGHT START FOR THE DAY

If the breakfast room is not as bright and sunny as we would have it, gayly-colored cretonnes at the windows will help a great deal toward that cheeriness.

DAMP BRUSHES AND CLOTHS

Cleaning brushes and cloths should never be put away until they are entirely dried out. They are most attractive to roaches when a bit damp and almost always become rank and unpleasant and of no further use in the cleaning line.

Women's Activities the World Over

Of the 345,000 persons in the civil service in Great Britain 80,000 are women.

Mothers' pension laws are in force in forty-five states in the union and the District of Columbia.

The honor of being the only woman tester of fire hydrants is held by Mrs. Ruth Renz of Long Island City, N. Y.

The annual allowance of the dowager Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians is 2 million belgas, or about $460,000.

Lillian Belden and her twin sister Louella are now law partners in Cleveland, Ohio. They are 34 years old.

According to Mustapha Kemal, president of Turkey, within two years Turkish women will appear in parliament.

Mrs. C. B. Whitehead of Fort Worth is believed the first woman to be awarded a Texas highway contract.

A total of 135 women are serving as legislators of thirty-four states in the union. Hawaii has one woman in its senate.

One of the most remarkable women in Austria is Frau Marie Urmann, 45, who has given birth to twenty-nine children in the last thirty years. All her children were born alive, but thirteen died in their first year. Despite family cares, Frau Urmann still has to work regularly as a charwoman.

Between now and January 1, 1935, when suffrage becomes effective in the Philippines, members of the Federation of Women's Clubs through 300 branches in the islands, will be active in educating women for the ballot.

Phoebe Umlie, member of the national advisory board on aeronautics of the United States, is the first woman in the history of any country to take over a government post in connection with aviation.

An employment committee has been formed by the New York Newspaper Women's club, in an effort to help jobless members of the profession. This organization of women employed on the editorial staffs of New York newspapers has been in existence for more than ten years.

Since the death of her husband, one of the founders of the National bank of Galion, Ohio, Mrs. M. R. Crim, 96, attends the annual meetings of the institution. She has served as a director of the bank for thirty-five years. She is also active in town affairs and interested in library and hospital activities.

Miss Lilian Ripley, 20-year-old blind girl, has become a fellow of the Royal College of Organists, London, England, winning over eighty-four candidates and carrying off the Harding prize for theory. She was born blind, but began to learn piano at a blind school in Leeds when she was 16.

Our Young Women

Hats

Paris stylists announce "Hats may come and hats may go, but the beret goes on forever."

Sailors are more popular than ever. Some smart sailors varying in size are of Milan. A showy cocktail hat with a taffeta brim trimmed off square in front, maline crown and a bow of maline holding the front brim, caught the eyes of many at a recent exhibition.

Leghorns are to be large, with flower or ribbon trimming and a "wee" jeweled hatpin. Natural leghorn is the favorite straw for all daylight hours in Paris. It comes in a very coarse weave in medium sailors for morning use, while for the afternoon that of fine quality in the large "Merry Widow" size is strongly in evidence.

"Cartwheels" are well named, the best coming in felt in navy, brown and lighter shades—a little bunch of forget-me-nots—one selling at five dollars capped the climax—was an extremely popular number.

Stitched taffetas were going good, too—these in black only—while dull crepes in black, brown, navy and white were eagerly sought.

Coats and Suits

The separate coats and suits are meeting with a nice response, those in white predominating. Pastels are greater in numbers than a year ago, and now include blue, gold, yellow, beige and dark cherry. The ¾ to ⅞ length coats are favorites in the East, but the knee and finger-tip lengths are not far behind in popularity. Boxy coats in both linen and pastel tweeds are also reported as meeting with much favor.

The pastel suits in dark trimmings, tying high in front with navy blue or brown taffeta scarf, are attractive.

Braid is much in evidence this season on jackets of tailored suits, as a trimming on collars of jackets and frocks of a sailor-suit suggestion.

Some Trite Suggestions

Don't wait until you are worn out before going to bed. Beauty sleep isn't to be had that way. Excessive fatigue interferes with refreshing rest.

Lie on your back, every muscle relaxed, breathe deeply and slowly. Stretch torso, arms, legs, relax again. Clear the mind of worries and anxieties. The sand man will arrive before you know it.

A sallow skin usually indicates some internal disorder. A physician would probably prove the best beauty doctor for the person possessing one and in a short time with proper diet, the skin would be pink and white again.

Digestive disturbances and poor circulation are common causes of a red nose. The best local treatment consists of using tepid water instead of hot or cold, and applying ointment of zinc oxide at night.

To get the blood streams into action, try deep breathing, daily walks in the open air, exercises that swing the arms in wide circles, lifting up and down on the toes.

Avoid highly spiced dishes and heavy meats. Eat broiled chops, vegetables, cereals, green salads, fruit and drink milk.

Girl Scout Notes

MISS MARGARET MURRAY, Field Secretary of the National staff of Girl Scouts Organization, spent several days in this region in the early part of May. On the 5th, she spoke at a Mothers and Daughters Banquet at the Methodist Church, Rock Springs, which was attended by close to 200 persons, representatives from all outlying districts. A unique feature of the event was the serving of the meal by Boy Scout Troop No. 169, the girls of Epworth League and Wesley Club assisting.

Those contributing to the program were, as below: Toast to Mothers, Melba Kilhurn, Sunflower Troop, Dines; Response, Mrs. Norton Lee; piano solo, Carmen Husa, Butterfly Troop, Rock Springs; accordion duet, Ruth Krutsinger, Vivian La Salle, Sunflower Troop, Dines; talk, Miss Margaret Murray; song, "Out of the Forest," Young Wyoming troop, Rock Springs; dance, Betty Black, Nightingale troop, Rock Springs; "Greeting Song to Mothers," Reliance Bears; accordion solo, Molly Pecolar, Superior Troop; piano solo, Catherine Uram, Jollyette troop, Winton; song, Esther Firmage, Nightingale troop; solo, Betty Harris, Superior; piano solos, Mrs. Clara Young Harvey, Green River; solo ,"Mother," Mrs. Doyle Medus. Taps were given to complete the program.

During Miss Murray's visit here she conducted a training class for the council members and the five standing committees at Reliance for Dines, Reliance and Winton, Friday morning, May 4, at 10 o'clock. A luncheon was served by the Reliance members at 12 o'clock. Saturday, May 5, she conducted classes from 10:30 to 3 o'clock at the Methodist church.

Miss Anna Corneliussen, local Scout official, also attended the Girl Scout Regional Conference at Butte, in May.

Mildred Mellor Passes Away

Mildred Mellor, former member of the Mountain Elks Senior Girl Scouts, which carried off the palm at the 1932 First Aid Contest in this city, died at the family residence in Hanna, April 30. It appears she had undergone an appendectomy some two weeks previously and was presumed to be making a fine recovery. The remains were interred in the local cemetery, service in charge of Rev. A. D. Wilson. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mellor. Mildred graduated from High School in 1932, was a member of the Drum Corps and the Pythian Sisters. She was born at Hanna and spent her entire life there. Her lovable disposition and sweet smile endeared her to every person with whom she came in contact. The sympathy of the community is extended to the grief-stricken parents.

Mildred Mellor

Mrs. Hubert Webster, Girl Scout Commissioner of Rock Springs, attended the Regional Conference at Butte, Montana, at which an invitation was presented looking to the 1935 Conference being held at Rock Springs.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

Telling Ages

We seem to be feeling unusually mathematical today, so we're going to tell you about another trick. This one is good for "guessing" ages. It requires asking questions of the person whose age you're going to guess, and the more offhand you can be with your questions the more mysterious the trick will appear.

First you ask the person to think of his age, then to add one to it, multiply the sum by three, add one again, and then add to that sum his age. When he tells you the total, mentally subtract four from it and divide the remainder by four. The number you get will be the age.

As an illustration, let's say the person is...12
Add one to it.....13
Multiply this by three.....39
Add one again.....40
His age added to it.....52
Now when he tells you that the result is...52
You subtract four.....48
And divide this by 4.....12
Which is his age.

Challenge Your Chum to a Hopping Contest

Draw a circle some six feet in diameter. Inside this you both have to hop, keeping your arms folded. Don't stand down on both feet—that is not allowed!

By charging and dodging, try to force your opponent out of the circle, or make him put his feet down on the floor. Either would count as a point to yourself.

It is not necessary to make the charges too vigorous. You are much more likely to score if you are quick on your feet. Keep hopping till you can seize a suitable opening to charge.

In all contests of this kind keep moving. Not only will you make a more difficult target, but you will be ready to attack or dodge as opportunity occurs.

You will probably be able to keep this contest up for several rounds, making a score after each, until you decide who is the winner.

Jimmie's got a great scheme for getting out of school on nice days.

"What's that?"

"He washes his face at recess and then the teacher think's he's sick and sends him home."

Names

By CATHERINE MARSHALL

When Mother calls me "Betty"
I feel so very small,
She has to help me tie my shoes,
And find my croquet ball.

But when she says "Elizabeth,"
I seem to grow and grow.
A name makes such a difference.
Just why I hardly know.

Teacher—Give the principal parts of the verb, swim.

Johnnie—Swim, swam, swum.

Teacher—Good. Now give the principal parts of the verb dim.

Johnnie—Aw, Quit your kiddin'.

STATIC STATISTICIANS

Son: "Daddy, what is a statistician?"

Dad: "It is one of those animals, which if they were laid end to end, we would all be better off."

My Daddy

My Daddy's awful funny.
Every time there's company
My mother says, "Now listen, pa. I wish for once you'd see
How well you can behave yourself, and not disgrace us all.
But serve the meal with dignity, and help me when I call."
My daddy always promises, "I'll do it, ma." But I
Can always see a funny little twinkle in his eye.

As soon as every one of us is seated in his place
Dad takes the plates before him and, after saying grace,
He drops the mashed potatoes with a plop! upon the plate
That sounds so awful funny that I nearly busticate.
Then everybody laughs but ma, though she, too, has to smile,
And then she says, "With such a man how can you put on style?"

Sometimes beforehand mother tells my daddy on the sly,
"Don't ask a single soul to have a second piece of pie.
"I've barely got enough to serve, as you can plainly see."

And daddy always promises as faithful as can be.
But, gee! I guess his memory is weak or awful poor,
For every time he's sure to ask the folks to have some more.

'Course mother has an awful time to look real nice, for she's
'Most scared to death someone will say, "I think I will, yes, please."
But no one ever gets a chance for, in his funny way,
Dad says, "Oh, I forgot! Ma says we have no more today."
They laugh at that, but just the same nobody asks for more;
And ma says later that she felt she'd drop right through the floor.

On common days we always eat out in the kitchen, where
It's easier for mother, and we'd rather eat out there.
As sure as we have company our cat comes in and begs
By purring loud and walking round and rubbing on our legs.
Then dad looks down at him and says, "The cat is worried dear:
He cannot understand it why we should be eating here."

Whenever he says that to mother she gets awful vexed
And says, "I wonder what on earth that man will think of next!"
Sometimes she gives my dad a kick, and then he yells out "Wow!
Why, mother, are you kicking me? What have I done wrong now?"
The men folks always laugh at that, but mother looks at me
And says she trembles when she thinks what kind of man I'll be.

When time comes for the folks to go, the women and the men
Both keep repeating "Come see us" and "Now, do come again."
As soon as daddy shuts the door he says, "Well, ma, I guess
They had a good time. Anyway, they know our street address."
Ma answers him quite sharply, "I think they surely do;
And when they want amusement they can come and look at you."

But dad pays no attention; with a kind o' funny look
He always kisses her and says, "Gee, ma, but you're some cook!
Those men were jealous of me; I could see it in their eyes."
I don't know why ma does it, but most every time she cries.
And then she puts her arm round dad and sort o' heaves a sigh;
But ma can't see what I can see—the twinkle in his eye.

—WALLACE M. BAYLISS.

"Well, Mose," said the contractor to one of his skinners, "how goes it?"

"Fair to middlin', sah," Mose answered, as he continued to minister to his mule.

"Me and dis yer mule," he went on, suddenly, "has wo'ked foh you-all sixteen yeahs."

"Well, well," said the contractor, "and I suppose you are both pretty highly valued, Mose, eh?"

"H'm." said Mose, "the both of us was took sick last week, and they got a doctah for the mule but they jest docked mah pay."

Pedestrian (to boy leading a skinny mongrel pup)—"What kind of a dog is that, my boy?"

Boy—"This is a police dog."

Pedestrian—"That doesn't look like a police dog."

Boy—"Nope, it's in the secret service."

Teacher: "Who was the smartest inventor?"

Pupil: "Thomas A. Edison. He invented the phonograph and radio so people would stay up all night and use his electric light bulbs."

Boy Scout Activities

Father and Son Banquet

Monday evening, April 23, a Father and Son banquet was held at the Community Club House at Superior. Music for the occasion was furnished by Millard's High School orchestra, addresses by William Lee (Rock Springs), F. V. Hicks and Alfred Leslie, Sr. It proved to be a very enjoyable affair and served to awaken Scouting interest in the district.

The Boy Scouts of America are nearing the goal of one million members set for the Scout Silver Jubilee year in 1935. March 1 of this year the membership was 953,603, an increase of 26,856 over the same date in 1933.

AS THE NAVY VIEWS IT

Boot—"Who started these jig-saw puzzles, anyhow?"

Gob—"A navy doctor who tried to put together a tattooed sailor after a train wreck."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Ben Card, W. E. Dingman, M. J. Sturman and R. O. Stanton have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where they were delegates to the U. M. W. of A. Convention.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Saturday, May 5.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew visited with relatives in Superior.

Emmett Menghini visited his sister, Mrs. A. Floretta, in Superior, Sunday, May 6.

Several friends of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bergquist helped them celebrate their fortieth wedding anniversary, Saturday evening, April 28. Cards were played and at midnight a supper was served.

Mrs. Primo Gatti entertained several friends at her home on Sherman Street in honor of her husband's birthday. Games were played and a luncheon was served.

Thomas LeMarr, Sr., is quite ill in a hospital at Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overy have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where they were called by the illness of Mr. Overy's father, James Overy, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rennie, of Hanna, visited at the home of William Matthew.

Dave Piaia and family visited with relatives at Dines on Sunday, May 6.

Eliga Daniels has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Southern California.

Joe Chokie is recovering from a minor operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Angus Hatt received injuries to his left hand while at work in No. 8 Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Powell have returned from a three weeks' visit with relatives in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern points.

Edward Brooks is confined to the Wyoming General Hospital with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited with relatives in Winton.

Reliance

Mr. William Greek visited in Eden several times during the month with his mother and father, who reside there.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi visited in Green River recently.

Mr. Rudolph Ebeling, Butcher at Company Store, has been unable to work on account of an injury to his arm.

Mrs. Steve Bucho is a patient in the Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kovach are the proud parents of a baby girl. The little one has been named Mary Ann.

Mr. H. Hattori returned from the hospital, where he has been a patient.

Work on the new Motor Road is progressing rapidly.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Murray and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hurst visited recently in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. H. A. Lawrence and daughter (Billie) left for New York where they were called by the illness of a relative.

Mr. and Mrs. William Telck and Mrs. J. Fuhrer visited in Greystone, Colorado, with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walters.

Messrs. John Reese, James Sellers and James Sterling spent three days fishing at Burnt Lake during the month.

S. Hattori, small son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hattori, is quite ill at the family home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Meeks and family visited in Winton at the Frank Fox home there.

Mr. John Groves, Sr., is on the sick list.

Mrs. Frank Sharrar left for Missouri, where she will visit with her parents. Mr. Sharrar and children will follow after the school term is over.

Mr. L. Martin of Denver (former Superintendent of the Reliance Schools) visited with friends in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley and sons visited in Rock Springs at the J. Pinter home.

Superior

Mrs. L. Young of Kemmerer visited recently at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Marocki.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edwards of Winton were recent Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Edwards.

Mrs. J. M. McLennan has just returned from a pleasant visit in California.

Mr. W. H. Richardson is driving a new Plymouth Sedan.

Mrs. Sam Dexter has just returned from Salt Lake City where she has been visiting her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Zaring recently enjoyed a visit from Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Zaring and daughter of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Miss Catherine Morris of Eden was a week-end guest of Superior friends. She was met here by her mother who has just returned from Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edwards are the parents of a baby daughter born Saturday morning, April 21.

Max Magagna and family are driving a new sedan.

Among the Superior boys to leave for the CCC camps were: Joe Naglich, Mike Tomich, Mike Croney, Mike Legerski, Sterling Alexander, Bud Tenant and Bernard Edwards.

Miss Ida Conzatti, who recently underwent a major operation at a hospital in Salt Lake City, is reported to be improving nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Menghini and sons, Emmet and Leno, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Floretta during the month.

Nick Levar has returned from Sanger, California, where he was called by the serious illness of his brother.

The Operetta given by the White City grade-school children at the gymnasium Tuesday evening, May 8, was well attended.

Miss Mousolite chaperoned the Sophomore class to Point of Rocks Monday evening, May 7. They all report an enjoyable time.

Winton

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe is seriously ill with pneumonia in the hospital at Rock Springs.

Mr. H. T. Lunn is sporting a new Terraplane sedan.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Jr., spent a week end in Pinedale, Wyoming, visiting relatives.

The Community extends congratulations to Mr. Ishmael Adams and Miss Lillie Munroe whose marriage recently occurred.

The Afternoon Club gave a banquet in honor of their husbands on May 2, 1934. A turkey dinner was served and cards were played. Prizes were won by Mrs. Evan Reese and Mrs. Andrew Stranigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Besso have moved to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The Winton Grade School placed third in the track meet held in Rock Springs for Grade schools.

The Canadian Legion gave a very successful card party in the Amusement Hall, May 4, 1934. A large number of out-of-town people attended and following cards, lunch and dancing was enjoyed by those present.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hawkes are the proud parents of a baby daughter born May 6, 1934.

Little Tom Edwards, Jr., has been very ill with pneumonia and is recovering nicely at this writing.

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Mr. Joe Pelfetere had the misfortune to fall from a porch and break his ankle and is at present confined in Rock Springs Hospital.

Miss Anne Thomas is at bome with rheumatism.

Mr. and Mrs. John Besso and family have moved to Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Sprowell have moved into the house vacated by the Besso family.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Mrs. Keith Miller (nee Alice Hanks) at the community house. Mrs. Miller received some very useful and beautiful gifts.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones and Mrs. Dave Jones motored to Denver to attend the graduating exercises at the Presbyterian Hospital on April 17 at which time Hazel Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones and Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford of Hanna, graduated with a class of twenty nurses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McCloud of Vancouver visited at the Hugh Renny home. They were enroute from Andover, Massachusetts.

Mrs. John Gabbott of Laramie visited here with friends a few days.

Mrs. John Lee, Mrs. Mark Lee, Mrs. N. Reel and Mrs. Anna Dickinson motored to Laramie with John Lee, Jr., when he returned to the University after having spent a recent week-end at home.

Mrs. Joseph Briggs entertained the Ladies Aid Society on May 9th at her home.

A play was presented at the Finn Hall by the community of Difficulty for the benefit of the Beer Mug School, entitled "The Clay's the Thing." It was very well presented and a large crowd attended.

The Senior Class play "The Whole Town's Talking" was presented at the theatre on April 17. The cast of characters included Tenho Kivisto, Agnes Amoss, Bessie Hinek, John Gaskell, Mildred Lahti, Bill Waits, Wilho Kivi, Doris Sherratt, Margaret Buehler, Evelyn Brindley, Evelyn Worsley, and Charles Morgan, all of whom took their parts very well.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hughes, and daughters, Mrs. George Auman and Esther Hughes, of Kenilworth, Utah, visited here for several days with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Ida Huhtala, who has been very ill, is somewhat improved.

Honoring their Grand Chief, Jennie Culver, the Pythian Sisters entertained at a tea at the Community Hall on Saturday, May 12. Mothers Day was also observed by a program consisting of readings and musical numbers. Carnations were presented to mothers who were guests of the Pythian Sisters.

The Drum and Bugle Corps of the Pythian Sisters made its first appearance in new uniforms on May 12th when they marched from the Hotel to the Lodge Hall where they formed open ranks, escorting the Grand Chief of the Pythian Sisters, Jennie Culver.

The following program was presented at the theatre on Mothers Day under the auspices of the Fraternal Order of Eagles:

Star Spangled Banner.....Mrs. John Lee
Invocation.....Rev. A. D. Wilson
Welcome Address.....Worthy Pres. Sam Harrison
Song.....Miss Irene Lucas
Mothers' Day Address.....Mr. Martin Cahill
Song.....Mr. Jack Pickup
Play "All In a Garden Fair".....School Children
The Songs My Mother Sang.....Dean Ryder
(Accompanied by Mr. Lunsford and violin trio.)
Benediction.....Rev. Wilson

Sylvester Huhtala, of Pasadena, California, was called here on account of his mother's illness.

Mrs. Hugh Renny is ill at the hospital.

Mrs. John Dexter and sons, Leonard and Art Neil, returned from Salt Lake City. Leonard is greatly improved in health but will be confined to his bed for some time.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas returned from Winton where she was called by the death of her granddaughter, Rita Eileen Lowe, five months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lowe. The baby had been ill with pneumonia. The body was interred at Hanna, the services held in the Catholic church on Wednesday, May 16, with Father Short of Rawlins officiating. Mrs. Lowe and daughter, Donna, and son, Joe, and Mrs. Albert Hornsby and Mrs. Robert Slaughter, of Winton, accompanied the body to Hanna.

A cordial welcome is extended to Old Timers and First Aid Contestants

This includes also members of their families

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The Office Broom

Rudolph Menghini, formerly of Winton Mine Office, recently left for Chicago to accept a position in a well-known musical organization, his health having markedly improved during his stay at home and on the ranch.

John Doak, one of our pensioners and a member of the Old Timers Association, recently underwent an operation on his eyes for cataract and is expected to be out soon. He now has vision in both eyes and is quite jubilant over the outcome, as are his many friends and relatives.

His many friends in this vicinity will be pleased to learn of the wedding in Cheyenne on April 26th of C. N. Bell and Mrs. Hazel Callahan. Mr. Bell for many years was Traveling Auditor of the Company here but has been a resident at the Wyoming Capitol for the past few years.

Dan Potter, of the Southern Wyoming Electrical force, is driving a nifty Hudson Terraplane, dark brown in color.

Ray Knill is the most recent addition to our local golf club. He doesn't "put 'em out" like a novice either. In fact, the columnist suspects him of being "a dark horse."

FORGOTTEN HIS LINE

This depression story is some sixty-odd years old. so take what cheer out of it you can get.

Salesman (beginning to unroll his samples): "I'd like to show you . . ."

Merchant (emphatically): "No, no, I'm not interested."

Salesman (eagerly): "But couldn't I just show you . . .?"

Merchant (firmly): "Not a chance. I'm not interested."

Salesman (wistfully): "Well, would you mind if I looked at them myself? I haven't had a chance to see them for three weeks."

FOR GOOD TIMES

"What would you suggest to help bring a return of prosperity?"

"The horse, sir, bring back the horse and the country will soon become stabilized."

Superintendent T. H. Butler and wife spent their vacation in Southern California.

Superintendent George A. Brown and family of Superior leave soon for a visit to Wigan, England, the scene of his childhood days.

Dr. B. V. McDermott, Company surgeon at Hanna, for many years past, has just received a similar appointment at Superior and will probably take up his duties there on June 1.

THE HELPMEET

Sales Executive: "Were you able to entertain yourself while waiting for me here in the office, darling?"

His Wife: "Yes, dear, I amused myself with those colored pins in that map on the wall. I changed them all around and made them look a lot prettier."

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